# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

### THE POLITICAL WORLD.

**Festival on Salisbury Beach—Twenty Thousand People Assembled—Speech of General Butler—He Favors Equality of Right, Equality of Taxation, and Equality of Punishment for Traitors, Etc.**

SALISBURY BEACH, Mass., Sept. 18.—There are few annual gatherings in this country which are fraught with more interest than the time-honored social gathering on Salisbury beach, about forty miles from Boston, and three or four from Newburyport. The first gathering was in September, 1638, and the last took place to-day, on which occasion there were present about twenty thousand people, including many of the old and prominent sons and daughters of Essex, and a great number of outside natives, who manifest a deep interest in the annual social festival. The beach itself is one of the most charming along the Massachusetts coast. The scene to-day has been one of rare splendor, and the occasion was highly enjoyed by the thousands who came to participate in it. A hundred years ago it was the custom to come in ox teams; but as the age has advanced only a few have adhered to the traditional practice, and these presented a novel contrast to the seventeen hundred and odd dashing horse team, which the tollgate keeper reports as having passed him during the afternoon.

The forenoon was spent in a general social commingling, outdoor concerts by half-a-dozen bands, base-ball games, climbing greased poles, vain attempts to catch oily swine, and in witnessing a regatta in the rolling surf, which beat heavily all along the sandy beach. These, and other sports equally exciting, afforded amusement for old and young until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the thousands who had assembled gathered around a grand stand which had been erected, and from which various speeches were uttered. Streeter Evans, of Salisbury, presided, and among the Vice-Presidents were Caleb Cushing and W. W. Huse, of Essex. A few preliminary remarks having been made, a prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Dorr, of New York. Then followed a brief biographical sketch of the old town and the early Salisbury beach gatherings, after which there were pleasing and appropriate addresses by Rev. Mr. Moore, of Newburg; H. C. Godell, of Salem, and Major Ben Perley Poore, of West Newburg.

During the remarks of the foregoing there were loud calls for General B. F. Butler, who occupied a prominent seat upon the stand. In the midst of the calls the clamor was made louder by the ringing of a large plantation slave bell which General Butler captured in Louisiana after it had been sent to a foundry to be cast into Rebel cannon. The calls having ceased and the ringing of the bell suspended for a moment, the President introduced General Butler to the multitude as one of the very few Union soldiers who had dared to punish traitors. He was received with rounds of applause, and in response spoke as follows:—

SPEECH OF GENERAL BUTLER.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Neighbors:—It is good for us to be here. This festival was founded by our fathers, in which to come together after the toils of the season are over, and when they were crowned with the blessings of the harvest. Here, in joy and gladness, with the sound of the surf showing the riches of the sea, and with the bright sun overhead giving earnest of the rich blessings of a harvest here, with our wives and families, may we, with hearts full of thanksgiving, give praise to Him who holds all good gifts of men in the hollow of His hand. This festival was well founded by our fathers; and that we, their sons and daughters, keep it up is evidence that we have reliance in the same great Being for His goodness—that we follow precisely in the footsteps of those grand old men who went before, humbly, perhaps, but in the true spirit of their prayerful thankfulness and reliance upon God for every good gift. We, as they did, mingle joy with our religious fervor. We, as they did, come together here to renew, when our hearts are gladdened with the blessings of nature, our friendships and the ties which bind man to man in social life, and to obliterate, as far as might be, every trace of enmity. Friends and neighbors, let us forget all the old difficulties in party, village, and school districts, and here be glad. Let us take each other by the hand and be as we are, friends and neighbors; men—that, fellow-citizens, is the truest title of all—men of Old Essex—men of Massachusetts, the product of her common schools and her churches. Now, then, my friends, of course my neighbors all differ in thought, in religion, in politics, and in morals, perhaps, and yet agree as to the great results to be obtained, although many, most, perhaps, will differ as to the course to be pursued to obtain these results. You will not expect me to enter upon any topic which would offend the ear of a single neighbor, and yet I have no doubt, from my position and from the habit of thought which you know I indulge, you expect me to speak upon political subjects, and those political subjects on which all, I doubt not, may agree. In war, in carrying out an operation, there are what are known as grand tactics. So in politics. I think there will be found what may be known as grand politics—where every man may agree upon some great principle. I will not weary you with any lengthy discussion, but let us spend a few moments in seeing exactly what we would like to have in a government. (Cries from the crowd of, "That is what we want.") First of all, we want liberty—every man to do just what he pleases, so long as he does no wrong. (Cries of "Good.") That is the first great requisite, and we want that freedom for all. Let us only know that a man is in chains, bound in slavery, whether to man, to habit, or to any vice whatever, and we want him to be enfranchised and made free to stand erect, in the image of God, as his Creator made him. (Cries of "Good.") Then freedom from the thraldom of man, of vice, and of wickedness is the first necessity of the Government. What next do we want? We have universal freedom, and now we want universal equality of right—the right of every man to be the equal of every other man if he can; and let no man under the law interfere with that moral right. All laws, all edicts and enactments, all Constitutions, must fall, and ought to fall, which interfere with the equality of right among men. Every man should have an equal right under the law; but how is that to be obtained? Many different theories have been broached upon the subject, but I believe it is now settled beyond all dispute, in the minds of well-balanced political economists, that the only way to obtain that great equality of right is to give every man equality of power in the Government. (Cries of "That is right.") Let him be learned, and he may have more power through his moral influence. Let him be rich, and he will have more power by influence of his wealth, but in making a law or enactment, and in the execution of it, allow every man to have an equality of the right because he is a man. That, in my judgment, answers all that may be said on the question of negro equality. If a negro is a man, he has an equality of right; and if he gets an equality of right he should have an equality of power. Says one, he is ignorant. Very well; but whose fault is that? If anybody is to suffer, who should it be but those who kept him in darkness. One thing is certain; the negro is no more ignorant than his master. The negro knew enough to be loyal, and his master did not know even enough for that. This, then, is the only question for us to solve. I speak now independent of any political idea. The question for us to solve, this day, under God, is whether we will trust our ignorant friends or our learned enemies. Choose you this day upon that question. Another necessity of government is following directly along. Freedom for all, equality of right for all, equality of power for all, and the next right which I claim under the Government is equality of taxation for all. (Cheers.) Let every man bear the burden of the Government in exact proportion to his means. Let every piece of property bear its equal proportion of the Government expenses. All laws, all enactments, all edicts, all machinery of whatever name, interfering with this, are contrary to the true genius of American institutions, and cannot, by any sophistry, by any logic or eloquence, be maintained. Let me repeat it, even at the risk of a little more obloquy, because calling hard names injures no man. If it did I should have been dead long ago. (Laughter.) I have said, and I want to repeat it, liberty for all, equality of rights for all, equality of power for all, and equality of taxation for all—equal bearing of the burdens of the government. If any man, any set of men, any party, any department of the Government, any parchment, any Constitution, any law, or anything else go contrary to that, it is against the genius of our institutions, and must and will end, and ought to fall sooner or later. Now, let no man say that I would break my plighted faith or obligation. Far from it. If I have given any word or bond, that bond is sacred and is to be fulfilled to the word and letter. But after following it to the letter I may be charged with having done some things unjust. Now, my friends, is there anything else that a government wants? I can only sketch topics here, not argue them. There is one other thing needed in this perfect government we have sketched. We have liberty for all, equality of right for all, equality of burden for all; what else should we have? I claim that we should have equality of punishment for all who attempt to break up that good government. (Cheers and cries of "Good.") When we can get a good Executive and Legislature which shall enforce these principles, and especially the last, as matters stand at the present time, we shall have that perfect quiet our fathers looked forward to when they framed and bequeathed to us the Constitution under which we live; and not until then. It will be, neighbors and fellow-citizens, my endeavor, so far as in me lies, to bring about that result. I would not begin with the smallest of those who have sinned. I would commence with the highest. (Applause.) Precisely as the boy in Salisbury said, when set by his father to split some hard logs, I would begin with the biggest first, and they will grow easier as they grow smaller. So I think we should always strike at great traitors and great criminals, and not at the little ones first. I do not believe in it, and I say to all that I do not understand the justice which sends off the chief arch traitor and those of his generals who are responsible for the deaths of our soldiers, and which allows Wirz to be hung. That is not fair play. I do not say whether I would have hung Wirz or not, but I can say that I would not have hung Wirz first. (Cries of "Good!") That, fellow-citizens, brings back the thought to my mind which is the only one that can throw a single shade over these joyous festivities. I have spoken of our dead and wounded soldiers. Where are they, who are to meet with us in their young lives, enjoying gladness, giving pleasure to the father, and rejoicing the heart of the mother? and where are they who sleep in the far-off plains of the South—who are buried in the marshes that surround Andersonville and Salisbury, North Carolina, Belle Isle, and Libby? Who are responsible that they are there instead of here? Let us, by their sacred memories, by their lost lives, by their bleeding wounds, by their starving and sufferings in death—let us here, under this bright sky, under the sun shining upon us, so that our determination may be seen and known by all men—let us here declare that their loss, that our loss in them shall not have been in vain, and that we will in no wise hold back from that effort until that perfect government which I have feebly attempted to sketch, and which they laid down their lives to sustain, becomes a government of the whole people.

At the conclusion of General Butler's speech the crowd united in a round of cheers for him, which he acknowledged in a brief speech of thanks. Ex-President Pierce was expected, but being unable to come, he sent the following letter:—

LITTLE BOAR HEAD, Northampton, N. H., Sept. 13, 1867.—Gentlemen:—I am honored by your very kind note of the 11th inst., inviting me to the festival to be held on Salisbury beach on the 18th inst. It would be a mere agreeable than I can well express if I could promise myself the pleasure of joining you and your friends, who will assemble that day on the beach, where the true poet and noble man "pitched his tent." But the state of my health is such at present that there is, I regret to say, no reason to suppose that I will be able to do so. Very respectfully, your friend, FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Letters were also read from Whittier, the poet, Governor Bullock, and others, regretting their inability to be present. The festivities are being concluded this evening with a grand ball in the Atlantic House.

### OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

**What the New Styles are Like—The Rage for Brown, Bronze Brown, Bismark Brown, "Fire" Brown, and the Whole Family of Browns—Short Dresses, and No Crinoline.**

*From the New York Papers of to-day.*

We regret to chronicle the fact, but so it is, Opening Day has lost its significance in New York city. Most of the leading houses in millinery and fancy goods confine their announcements of changes for the season to their personal friends and customers; and the few that still adhere to the old practice suit their convenience as to time, and yield simply to the force of habit in inviting the public to their semi-annual display.

There was a time, as the story-books say, when opening day was a charming sort of millinery *fete* or festival, when ladies rode in their carriages from one famous house to another; when other ladies, not possessed of carriages, donned their best, took a delighted survey of the glories spread out for inspection, and ended by making a careful purchase of at least one new bonnet.

In those days milliners made great preparations for the "opening;" the show-rooms were newly decorated for the occasion, flowers, wreaths, and veils were arranged as a festal drapery, and the *modistes* themselves, often handsome and graceful women, wore elegant toilettes, and glided about among their pretty fancies and inventions proud of the effect they had produced.

All this is over now, however; fashionable women care nothing for Opening Day; country milliners have laid in their stocks weeks before, and the melancholy exhibition is given over to "city" milliners, so-called, poor young girls, who work at home, who cannot afford to buy pattern bonnets, and who try, in their hurried glimpses of some "Madame's" treasures, to obtain ideas which will please their patrons.

THE NEW BONNETS.

Of the new bonnets, so much as is known of them as yet, there is little of novelty to record. The crown of last season is unattended by any cape; and has permanently adopted the narrow brim, which, raised in front, somewhat in the shape of a diadem, was also introduced among the newest styles last spring.

Something newer than this may be expected later, when genuine fall importations arrive from Paris, and when fashionable New York has shaken off the dust from the highways and byways, and is once more "at home." In fact, we have already seen styles altogether more novel and distinctive, which are sure to win the admiration of ladies of unique taste. One of these has been received. The shape is that of a *toquet*, with ears cut in at the side, and an elevated, somewhat projecting brim, heightened by the stylish arrangement of the trimming, which consists of an a grette, fastened with a fan-shaped diamond ornament. The material was white satin, mounted with white velvet, enriched with lace.

Another bonnet in the same style was made in scarlet velvet, mounted with white satin, the brim festooned with pearls. The "Ambassadress" is the name given to this design.

A charming bonnet in "Bismark" satin attracted attention. The crown was laid in plaits, the back ornamented by a scarf of black lace, tied over the narrow satin strings in front. The diadem was covered in front with velvet and shaded by a rich cluster of grapes and autumn leaves.

A very distinguished bonnet probably gives an indication of an exclusive style for the coming season. The quaint crown is partly surrounded by a rather high, circular brim, set up, and thrown somewhat back from the face, in the style of the "Princesse of Arragon," who has had her name given to this peculiar and stately *chapeau*.

Among the early fall styles displayed are *toquets* of straw, ornamented with a simple plait of velvet, studded with daisies.

We notice also a *toquet*, very much the rage now among elegant women, which is made of black satin, mounted with velvet, and trimmed with a black lace scarf, fastened with a gold bee, the ends floating at the back.

An effective bonnet was of black straw, the trimming scarlet, velvet ribbon carelessly twisted around the crown, with loops, and ends falling at the back. The velvet ribbon was made still more striking by being studded at distant intervals with white daisies.

The head-dresses and flower garnitures received here are quite new, and indicate that floral wreaths, bunches, garlands, and cordons will be the fashionable trimmings for ball dresses during the coming season.

BRONZE BONNETS.

The popular rage has altogether set, thus far, in the direction of the "bronze" brown, the "Bismark" brown, the "golden" brown, or whatever other name serves to indicate the mahogany tint which has all at once acquired such notoriety.

"Bronze" straw bonnets and round hats have, ere now, commenced flooding the villages and towns all over the country, and they will be seized with great avidity as a new fashion, until it is found out that the color is "dreadfully" unbecoming, that the "bronze" comes off on the face and fingers, and leaves, after a short time and a little exposure, only a very shabby brown bonnet.

It is quite impossible, however, to prevent people generally from being caught by glitter, and so the bronze hats, and bonnets, and gold and bronze leaves, the bright metallic flowers, and the glistening beads and spangles, may be expected to have a run. But, after all, the bronze brown is nothing to the new color candidate for popular favor, the "fire" brown, which literally darts out tongues of flame, and is disagreeably suggestive of the possible consequences of wearing gay bonnets and brilliant ornaments, after we have shuffled off this mortal coil.

How a woman would look in a bonnet of this "fire" colored material, ornamented with leaves and berries to match, it is impossible to conceive; it might be like an immense box of lucifer matches all taking fire at once, or like the top of Vesuvius just after an explosion, or a blast furnace in full operation on a dark night. She certainly would look like anything but a gentlewoman that a man would feel like making love to, and paying the bills of, for the rest of his natural life.

There are shades of brown which the autumn woods long years ago made beautiful, and which do not need fashionable recognition, but it is a sin to vulgarize them into tinsel, and gilt paper, and enamel, and a still greater sin for women to allow themselves to be made the show-cards of such desecration.

But it is time to extinguish this desultory talk about bonnets, a lower condition of the thermometer may make even "fire" more endurable, and, in the meantime, let us look about and see what more may prove of interest to lady readers in benighted regions, where "opening days" and millinery fantasies are scarcely known.

And first, what is there to be said about

STREET DRESSES,

except that short dresses are in the ascendant for walking wear, and have taxed the ingenuity of the *modistes* in inventing new and pretty styles? The favorite designs are in two colors, or in two materials, both of the same color.

Grey or brown velveteen, for example, is used as a band for a short skirt of the same color, but of different material, and also for the short *sac* or paletot, which has no trimming except bronze or opal buttons. The upper edge of the band, and the lower edge of the *sac* may be straight, or cut out in square teeth—the latter style is the more general.

Costumes made of two colors consist of a short-gored skirt, with bodice, over a high dress, the skirt the length of an ordinary petticoat. The *sac* is of the same color and material as the upper skirt.

Beautiful costumes of this description have been imported this season, richly embroidered and ready for wear.

They are composed of black silk with an underdress of blue, the embroidery exquisitely executed in black silk and fine jet. The price is from $150 to $200 each, which, of course, puts them out of the reach of all but the very wealthy.

It is a question with many why we cannot have ready-made clothing in this country for ladies and children, at popular prices, as they do abroad; but the reason lies simply in the infinitely greater cost of labor here, and the enormous rents. Ten establishments, each doing ten times the amount of business, would be crowded into one such building, in Paris, as one of our merchants occupy, while the cost of labor is about one-fifth of what is paid here, and our prices of material are enhanced by our system of heavy taxation.

But to return to short dresses, it is satisfactory to know that the Empress Eugenie has adopted them, and that they are universally worn abroad—more generally than at any time since their first introduction. A pretty costume, just completed for a young lady, consists of gold-colored silk, bound and trimmed with pipings of black; over-dress, short gored skirt, and square, low bodice of grey silk, speckled with black and gold, cut out in teeth upon the edges, and bound with gold color.

Short walking-dresses are fashionably made of gold-colored serge; that is to say, the surface is gold, upon a black ground. They are trimmed with bands or pipings of black taffetas.

There are also the standard winseys, and a new speckled poplin for short walking-dresses. These may be trimmed with rouleaux of satin, pipings of silk, or rows of alpaca braid.

A new and very fashionable trimming is to make pipings of silk, line them with cotton, and braid them together. They are clumsy, however, and the effect is not so good as is obtained from a number of narrow, plain pipings, or cross-cut folds.

If crinoline is worn it must not be perceptible. The style of in and outdoor toilettes is exceedingly restricted; underskirts are gored quite plain, and no fulness of any kind allowed.

The "Boulevard" is an entirely new and excellent skirt for fall and winter wear; it is all pure wool, and made over a form, like soft hats. It can be cleaned off readily; is soft, flexible, and manufactured in fine neutral tint, handsomely embroidered or trimmed with alpaca; it is destined to achieve a great success.

## SECOND EDITION

### OBITUARY.

**Sudden Death of Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce.**

**Despatches from Senator Sumner.**

**Sketch of the Illustrious Diplomat.**

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.

Senator Sumner telegraphed from Boston this morning to Secretary Seward that Sir Frederick Bruce arrived there last night at 9 o'clock, and died this morning at 2 o'clock, of apoplexy. Senator Sumner also telegraphed the same to the British Legation here, and the office was closed to-day and put in mourning. Baron Stoeckel, the Russian Minister, and Henry Howard, one of the Secretaries of the British Legation, leave at noon for Boston, to make arrangements for the funeral.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

**Death of Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister.**

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister to the United States, died suddenly this morning at the Tremont House, of throat disease.

*SIR F. W. A. BRUCE.*

Sir Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, Knight General Commander of the Bath, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Great Britain to the United States of America, was born on the 14th of April, 1814, being brother of the late, and uncle of the present, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; as also of General Bruce, who accompanied the Prince of Wales (as "Governor") when on a visit to this country. His diplomatic experience was very considerable, with the additional advantage of having *read law*, being a member of Lincoln's Inn. He was attached to Lord Ashburton's "Special and Extraordinary Mission" to Washington in 1842, to settle and define the boundaries between the territories of the United States and the possessions of her Britanic Majesty in North America.

Subsequently he was Colonial Secretary at Hong Kong, Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Newfoundland; Charge d'Affaires at Bolivia and Montevideo; Consul-General in Egypt; and, four years later, he accompanied the late Lord Elgin to China. In December, 1858, he was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Pekin, where he established his reputation as an accomplished diplomatist; and, in the following spring, he received the additional appointment of Chief Superintendent of British trade in China, having opportunely returned "on leave," just as Lord Lyons was obliged to resign from impaired health. Sir Frederick Bruce was also a (K. G. C. B.) Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, a dignity conferred by the Queen on a limited number of civilians distinguished for diplomatic services.

Sir Frederick Bruce has held the position of British Minister at Washington since 1865, where he owned a palatial residence, and endeared himself to every one who was introduced into his mansion, by his gentleness and remarkable accomplishments.

The following is a complete list of British Ministers who have been accredited to our country.

| A. D. | A. D. |
|---|---|
| 1791. George Hammond. | 1825. Charles R. Vaughan. |
| 1796. Robert Liston. | 1835. Henry S. Fox. |
| 1803. Anthony Merry. | 1842. Lord Ashburton |
| 1806. David M. Erskine. | 1843. Richard Pakenham. |
| 1807. George H. Rose. | 1849. Sir H. L. E. Bulwer. |
| 1809. Francis J. Jackson. | 1852. J. F. T. Crampton. |
| 18 1. Augustus J. Foster. | 1857. Lord Napier. |
| 1815. Charles Bagot. | 1858. Lord Lyons. |
| 1820. Sir S. Canning. | 1865. Sir F. W. A. Bruce. |

Irrespective of Mr. Rose and Lord Ashburton, who arrived here on special missions, it appears from the foregoing list that the average term of residence of the other Envoys has been five years. That Mr. Vaughan represented his Government for the longest period, and Mr. Jackson for the shortest, the former for ten years, and the latter only for nineteen months. The reader will recollect that the dismissal of Mr. (now Sir John F. T.) Crampton, in 1856, was occasioned by his complicity in attempts to violate the municipal laws of the United States, by enticing American citizens to enlist in the service of Great Britain, during the Crimean war. At the same time, and for the same reason, the English Consuls at New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati were obliged to leave.

It is a noticeable fact that John Adams, the *first* Envoy from the United States to Great Britain, presented his credentials to King George III on the first day of June, 1785, although George Hammond, the *first* Minister from England, was not presented to President Washington till August, 1791. This unprecedented delay was caused by faults on both sides. In the *Annual Register* of the second of June, 1785, we read that, "On Wednesday, arrived from the United States, Colonel William Smith (late aide-de-camp to General Washington) as Secretary to the Embassy; and on the following day, his Excellency John Adams (with his wife and daughter) as Plenipotentiary from that country to the Court of Great Britain. We hear that he has presented his credentials to the Marquis of Caermarthen; and that on yesterday Mr. Adams being introduced to his Majesty, was most graciously received." Elsewhere we find that the King, in a tone of pleasant familiarity, observed to the new Minister:—"There is an opinion among some people that you are not the most attached of all your countrymen to the manners of France"—then the enemy of England.

With an assumed air of gayety, but with unmistakable decision, Mr. Adams replied:—"That opinion, sire, is not mistaken; I must avow to your Majesty, I have no attachment but to my own country." Quick as lightning, the king replied, "An honest man will never have any other." The delay in the interchange of ministers was caused by the unsettled questions between the two Governments: the slaves carried off by the departing British troops; the detention of the Western posts, and the disputed Eastern boundary on the one hand. On the other, the stipulations in favor of British creditors and of the American adherents to the crown of England.

At length the advisers of George III were obliged to accredit a "Minister Plenipotentiary" in the person of George Hammond, and, with Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, immediately set about arranging the difficulties, having been previously received by the President, with the dignified courtesy which ever will be associated with his revered name.

In the selection of Mr. Hammond as first "Minister Plenipotentiary" his Government made a most unhappy choice, as his disposition was far from being conciliatory—a quality most essential in an envoy. From the first he personally incurred the unpopularity of his country, the British treaty of peace and commerce was burned in front of his residence in Philadelphia—then the seat of our Government—and other indignities were thrust upon him. But our limits forbid us further to canvass his merits, or those of his successors, nor would it probably be agreeable to the reader for us to do so; indeed, much that we might tell had better be forgotten. However, there are many brilliant associations connected with the British embassy at Washington.

Although the art of diplomacy has been practised in substance, since the division of mankind into peoples and nations, the system of regular residence at the seats of government was unknown until the time of Cardinal Richelieu. Previously embassies were sent only for special purposes, when they were attended with much greater pomp than in modern times; while the substantial business of States at the neighboring courts was transacted by agents of a lower stamp.

In Europe diplomatists have been divided into certain ranks, which vary in their powers, privileges, and importance—ambassadors constituting the highest class; Envoys or Ministers being second in order—the latter differing from the former in this, that, although they received similar credentials, they are understood to represent the affairs only of their country, while, as we have already observed, the Ambassador is also the representative of the honor and the personal dignity of his sovereign. In fact, their powers are equal—the difference merely affecting their rank, emoluments, and outfit, their distinction when received at court, and the dignity of the individual through whom their communications are made.

Except on very important occasions, an "Ambassador," as such, is rarely ever accredited by the United States, but representatives at the principal Courts of Europe being, with republican simplicity, generally known as "American Ministers." By way of contrast, it may be as well to add, that Mr Adams, our representative at the Court of St. James, receives $25,000; and that the British Ambassador to France has $40,000 with a munificent allowance for equipage, plate, and other outfit.

*FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.*

**Last Evening's Despatch.**

LONDON, Sept. 18—5 P. M.—Consols for money closed at 94¼. American securities closed at the following rates:—United States Five-twenties, 73; Illinois Central Railroad, 77½; Erie Railroad, 44; Great Western Railroad, 22½.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 18—Evening.—United States bonds closed at 76½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18 — Evening. — Cotton closed moderately active; the sales have not been so large as supposed, footing up only 15,000 bales. Quotations are unchanged. Breadstuffs and Provisions closed quiet. Produce dull.

**Arrival of the Arago—Bishop Wood a Passenger.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The steamship Arago from Havre, via Falmouth, has arrived. Among her passengers are the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, Henry J. Raymond, and Parke Godwin.

**Explosion of a Boiler—Six Lives Lost.**

DETROIT, Sept. 19.—The tug W. K. Muir exploded her boiler last night at Port Huron, totally destroying the boat, and instantly killing Captain Robert Pridgon, mate Elias Pridgon, engineer Brampton, two firemen, and the cook, whose names are not ascertained. Two others were badly burned, and one of them will die.

**Fire at Buffalo.**

BUFFALO, Sept. 19.—The wing of the Wadsworth House was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $7500. Bridget Delmair jumped from the fourth story, and was badly injured.

**Arrival of the San Francisco.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The steamer San Francisco has arrived from Greytown, Nicaragua.

*UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.*

**Address by Rev. Newman Hall in Chicago on the Attitude of England During the War.**

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes a report of a lecture delivered in that city on Monday evening, 16th instant, by Rev. Newman Hall, of London. The lecturer was introduced to the audience by Lieutenant-Governor Bross in a few remarks. Mr. Hall said that he had handled a sacred thing, for he had been permitted to handle a flag which had led some of our brave men to battle. It had passed through many conflicts, but it had never touched the ground, and he hoped that never might the banner of this country trail in the dust in disgrace. He had come to see this land of which he had heard so much, hoping, also, that his humble labors might be beneficial to souls. He also came hoping that he might do something to promote a better understanding between this people and his. Through many years this had been the great wish of his heart. He had labored to remove the prejudices which existed in the English mind, and he wanted to do the same here. He did not wonder that we had some hard feeling towards England. We remembered that England had liberated her slaves and boasted that slavery could not breathe her air and live; and an American could not enter a public assembly in England without being in some way reminded of the curse which rested upon his own land in this respect. He was not surprised that, this being so, we should have looked there for sympathy, and when the great question of freedom or slavery came up in our own land, be surprised and indignant when it was not given. When we found no such sympathy at the time of the Trent affair; when we saw the papers all perverting facts, and expressing hostility to us and our great cause; when the English Government seemed eager to recognize the Southern States; when we saw cruisers fitted out in England, and allowed to leave to commit depredations on our commerce, he was not surprised at our indignation—he was surprised that it was so small.

It is true that the English Government did not openly take sides with us, but many of the leading men of the Government did. He mentioned the name of one—John Bright. His opinions have ever been right in this matter, and his opinions are read all over the world. He would mention another man who had stood equally high with Mr. Bright—an upright, honest man, who was a true friend to this land—Mr. Gladstone. He knew that Mr. Gladstone once uttered a remark which seemed to favor the Southern Confederacy; but it was not because he did not hate slavery, but because at that time he thought that the North could not succeed, and that to save bloodshed the war ought to stop. But the speaker knew that he looked with pride upon our growing greatness, and rejoiced at our success. Of Lord Russell he might speak. Much might be said in his defense. Every statesman makes mistakes, but not every one has manliness to admit it, and he, at the breakfast given Mr. Garrison, said that he had been mistaken in his estimate of the Government of Abraham Lincoln. Lord Stanley, a young member of the Government, was a true friend to this country. John Stuart Mill, the great philosopher, was another. Mr. Ludlow was another. There were many on the Liberal side of the Government who stood by us. Mr. Potter, member for Rochdale, had spent much time and money in circulating pamphlets in support of the cause.

But the newspapers we think were against us. The *Times!* We make a mistake in thinking that that paper represents the nation. It is the great advertising and news paper. There are many eminent men employed upon its columns. But does it follow, he asked, that because it is read everywhere it is the organ of the sentiments of the country? Some of their papers stood up nobly for this land. The *News* and the *Star*, the *Patriot*, the organ of the nonconformists, all were with us, and if some of the London papers were wrong, the local papers, almost without exception, were for us. They truly represented the opinions of the people, and we were led astray in ignoring their views.

But the clergy, some of them, opposed us. Well, the more he saw of it the more he believed that the establishment of religion by an established church was a mistake. But the free clergy and churches heartily sympathized with us, and sent up hearty prayers for our success. The Congregational clergy were almost wholly with us.

The lecturer closed with an eloquent appeal to his audience. He begged them to do all that they could for the maintenance of peace between the two countries. They on the other side of the water claimed us as brethren. Our forefathers dwelt in the same land; they lie buried in the same soil; our tongue is one; our missionaries go hand in hand to preach the Gospel. Bad spirits would exult if there was discord among us. Angels would weep tears of bitterness if they saw strife between these two lands, and rejoice if they saw these two nations joining their forces in behalf of universal peace, brotherhood, and happiness. (Great applause.)

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Sept. 19, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, and prices were unaltered and drooping. Government bonds were inactive and rather lower. July, '65, 5-20s sold at 107¼, a slight decline; 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 111¼ for 6s of 1881; 106¼ for June and August 7·30s; 109¼ for '64 5-30s; 114¼ for '62 5-20s; and 110¼ for '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101 and old do. at 98¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50½, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¾@53¾, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 120½, no change. 57¼ was bid for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 57½ for Lehigh Valley; 41 for Elmira preferred; 27½ for Catawissa preferred; 53 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18¼ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 107 was bid for Seventh National; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 105 for Northern Liberties; 81½ for Mechanics'; 59 for Girard; 70 for City; 64 for Commonwealth; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares continue dull. 14 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27 for preferred do.; 46 for Lehigh Navigation; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 55 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 145½; 11 A. M., 145; 12 M., 144½; 1 P. M., 144½, a decline of 1 on the closing price last evening.

—W. P. Wright says of cotton:—

"Complaints of rain from some sections continue to be received, but the injury does not seem to be important. Taking a broad view of the condition of the crop over the whole of the cotton-growing region, the promise is good for a liberal yield. Two millions and half of bales continue to be about the prevalent estimate, subject to increase or decrease, as developments occur. The receipts for the first week in this season amount to 4 00 bales, against 6000 the same time last year. By telegraph we learn that they are slightly increasing, though the yellow fever, which appears, unfortunately, to be gaining in virulance at the Gulf ports, will retard arrivals there. This cause, however, may expedite them to the ports of the Atlantic. The exports are confined to shipments from New York, and amount to but 2000 bales, against 8500 last year. With the large stock of cotton in Liverpool, light stock here, and the slight inducement to ship on American account, it seems likely that the export will be comparatively small for some time to come."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 5-20s '65, Jy.-cp.c. | 107¾ | 100 sh Read. | s60. 50⅞ |
| $3000 City 6s, New | 101 | 100 sh Penna R. | s60. 53¾ |
| $5000 do. New | 101 | 14 do. | 53⅝ |
| $100 do. New | 101 | 50 do. | 53½ |
| $1000 Susq. Bds. | 62½ | 31 do. | 53½ |
| 3 sh Cam & Am. | 126½ | | |

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@111¾; old 5-20s, 114¼@114¼; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do., July, 107¼@107¾; do., 1867, 107¼@107¾; 10-40s, 99¼@99¾; 7·30s, Aug., par; do., June, 106¼@107; do., July, 106¼@107. Gold, 144¼@144¾.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¼@111¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114¾; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 110¼@110¾; do. new, 107¾@108; 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99¾; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 106¼@107; 3d series, 106¼@107; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118@118¼; May, 1865, 117@117¼; August, 1865, 116@116¼; September, 1865, 115¼@115¾; October, 1865, 115@115¼. Gold, 144¼@144¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@111¾; do. 1862, 114¼@114¾; do., 1864, 109¾@109¾; do., 1865, 110¼@110¾; do., 1865, new, 107¾@107¾; do., 1867, new, 107¾@107¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99¾; do. 7·30s, June, 106¾@107¼; do., July, 107¼@107¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119@119¼; do., December, 1864, 118@118¼; do., May, 1865, 117@117½; do., August, 1865, 116@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115¾; do. October, 1865, 115@115¼; Gold, 144¾@145. Silver, 138@140.

**Philadelphia Trade Report.**

THURSDAY, Sept. 19.—The Flour Market is a shade firmer, and prices are steady. The home consumers purchased 1000 barrels in lots for immediate use, at $7·50@8·25 for superfine, $8@9·50 for old stock and new wheat extra; $10@11·75 for Northwestern extra family, $11@12 75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., and $18@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·25 to $8 75. Corn Meal—800 barrels Brandywine sold on secret terms.

The volume of business in Wheat continues small, the demand being chiefly for prime lots, which are in small supply; sales of 1000 bushels new red at $2·25@2·40, 100 bushels amber at $2·45@2·50, and 1000 bushels California at $2·75. Rye commands $1·50. Corn—The offerings are small, the demand fair, and prices 2@3c. ₰ bushel higher; sales of 100 bushels yellow at $1·40@1·42, and 2000 bushels Western mixed at $1·35@1·37. Oats are unchanged; sales at 55@72c. for common to prime. Barley and Malt are without improvement.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at $55 ₰ ton.

Whisky—No change; a sale of 200 bbls. Dougherty's pure Rye, in bond, at 80c.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Third Page.*

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 19.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....86 | 2 P. M.....83

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Industrie, Bischoff, Leghorn, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Eurus, Yates, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr W. Flint, Post, Georgetown, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Annie May, May, Roxbury, Reppller & Bro.
Schr Yeoman, Cannon, Concord, Moore & Wheatley.
Schr J. L. Leach, Endicott, Boston, J. C. Scott & Son.
Schr Lady Ellen, Sooey, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr G. E.

# SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### The Coming Pennsylvania State Election—The Prospect.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

The late signal defeat of the Republicans in California, and the heavy cutting down of their majority in Maine, have inspired the Democracy throughout the North with some faith in the resurrection, and in Pennsylvania and New York with lively hopes of success in their coming State elections. The fight, which will be very apt to determine the result in New York in November, is to come off in Pennsylvania in October. We shall have, therefore, a stirring battle in "the old Keystone," especially as upon the issue will hinge, to a great extent, the prospects of the opposition elements for the grand Presidential contest of next year.

What is the prospect, then, for Pennsylvania in this coming October election? There is nothing more important than a Judge of the State Supreme Court to be chosen by the general vote of all the counties in this election; but this will do as a test of the popular voice on the great national issues of the day. If the Democrats do as well as they have done in Maine, they will gain a decisive victory; for last year, upon the largest vote ever cast in the Commonwealth, running hard upon six hundred thousand, General Geary, a favorite soldier, upon the popular platform of the Constitutional amendment submitted from the Thirty-ninth Congress, carried the State against an unpopular candidate by only seventeen thousand majority. Looking, therefore, at the recent results in California and Maine, there is a very fair prospect for a Republican defeat on their new radical and revolutionary platform of universal negro suffrage and negro supremacy.

From 1840 down to last October the political fluctuations of Pennsylvania have been very remarkable. In 1836 the overwhelming Democratic Keystone majorities rolled up in the name of Andrew Jackson had been cut down to less than five thousand for Van Buren, Old Hickory's anointed successor. In 1840 Van Buren's financial disasters turned even Pennsylvania against him, although it was by the tight fit of three hundred and forty-nine majority for Harrison. But that sufficed to break the charm of Democratic invincibility. In 1844, against Henry Clay, however, the State was regained for "Polk, Dallas, and the tariff of 1842" by six thousand majority. In 1848 the scale was turned again by Van Buren's defection, and General Taylor carried it by two thousand votes over the combined vote of Cass and Van Buren. In 1852, on Clay's great compromise measures, poor Pierce carried the State against General Scott by twenty thousand, and had poor Pierce and the Democracy held fast to that adjustment, they would, perhaps, have had unbroken reign in Washington to this day.

From 1852, however, in consequence of the violation of their pledges to the country on the slavery question, the Democracy began to go down hill rapidly. In 1856, even "with Pennsylvania's favorite son" as their candidate, and with the opposition elements clashing and distracted between Fremont and Fillmore, the State was saved to Buchanan by only a thousand majority on the total vote. In 1860, from the grand smash-up of the Democracy at Charleston and Baltimore, the Republicans, with their popular champion, Abraham Lincoln, carried Pennsylvania (no more extensions of slavery) by the astounding majority of sixty-seven thousand over all the broken Democratic fragments counted together. That was the practical beginning of the political revolution which culminated in the total abolition of slavery.

In 1862, on account of the misfortunes and blunders of Mr. Lincoln's administration, in the war for the suppression of the Southern Rebellion, New York and Pennsylvania went by default for the Democracy—the latter State, on a deficient vote of one hundred and fifty thousand, being carried by three thousand Democratic majority. But in 1863 the Republicans, on a pretty full vote, regained the State by fifteen thousand. In 1864 Mr. Lincoln held it by twenty thousand; and last year, as we have said, on the largest popular vote ever cast in the State, and with a favorite soldier and a platform which left the issue of negro suffrage to the several States, where it properly belongs, the Republicans held their ground by seventeen thousand majority.

### The Tobacco Trade and Public Revenue.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

The feeling in the tobacco trade against the taxes now laid upon it is widespread and very strong. It found vent in a late meeting in this city, called to consider the order regarding bonded warehouses, issued Sept. 10, and more recently in the Tobacco Manufacturers' Convention at Cleveland.

In 1860 the crop of tobacco was the largest ever raised in the United States. It was upwards of 429,000,000 pounds. In 1864 it amounted to only 197,000,000 pounds, and the returns have fallen still lower since then. According to the last report of Commissioner Rollins, the production of taxable tobacco in 1863 was, in round numbers, twenty-three and a half million pounds; in 1864 it was sixty-three millions; in 1865 it was thirty-six and a half millions; and in 1866 it was only thirty-five and a half millions.

With the great decline in the trade indicated by these figures, there has been a falling off in the profits of all engaged in it who attempt to deal honestly with Government and the public. Tobacco frauds, almost as gigantic in every respect as the notorious whisky frauds, have operated to the serious detriment of the honest manufacturer. By the more extensive use of the leaf in its natural state, and by illegal manufacture and sale, the Government loses about one-half of the whole amount it might raise on this article. The Select Committee on Internal Revenue Frauds, which reported to the last Congress, stated that there is much evasion of the tax in New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia, and they recommended a reorganization of the revenue force in the three cities. Commissioner Rollins was equally urgent in recommending reform in this matter. Evidences of the failure of the present system may be seen in the numerous seizures for tobacco frauds which have recently been made in this neighborhood, and in the numerous failures to convict or punish any of the guilty parties. About the beginning of June last, seven tobacco manufactories near this city were seized. It was said that two of these places had defrauded the Government of about $50,000. Another of them was reported to be the property of a man recently appointed United States Revenue Inspector. So far as the public have been informed, nothing has been done to punish these alleged swindlers. Perhaps the Committee on Retrenchment, now sitting in this city, will throw some light upon these cases.

Under a good system of taxation, and with proper management, the Government ought to raise about ten per cent. of our whole revenue from tobacco alone. In Great Britain eleven per cent. of the revenue is raised from tobacco, and the article is neither grown in that country nor used to nearly the same extent as here. At present only about five per cent. of our internal revenue is obtained from tobacco, snuff, cigars, etc. Instead of raising $17,000,000 upon this article, we might, if the tax were collected as fully as in Great Britain, raise between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000. In France the taxes on tobacco yield an annual revenue of over $45,000,000. It is true that there are greater facilities for evading taxes here, especially in this article, than in either of the countries named. The chief difficulty with us seems to arise from the fact that tobacco is grown here and is an article of export. To overcome this difficulty and to obtain the largest possible revenue from tobacco, its manufacturers urge the plan of laying the whole tax upon the leaf. To this there are many weighty objections. Perhaps the further discussion of the subject may bring forward some scheme better adapted to prevent frauds and enrich the Treasury without detriment to one of the most important branches of our agriculture.

### The People.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

Beneath all the political excitement, the dangers which we fear, and the evils which we know, there is a profound element of permanent security upon which the country rests. The President's threats shake the surface, but the depths are undisturbed. The lawful method of reconstruction is met by proclamations intended to restore plans repeatedly repudiated by the country; gold rises to 144. Sheridan and Sickles are removed, and the act is answered by the indignation of the people. But no panic follows; no doubt of the result is felt. Our bonds are not depreciated, and in Europe the demand for them is as steady as the demand for breadstuffs. The farmer pauses in the furrow to hear of new Presidential usurpations, and then lays his hand again to the plough. The mills and factories do not pause; everywhere is the hum of industry; new railroads are projected, commerce ebbs and flows with the tides; the crops are garnered, and the fields tilled anew. The business of the country is affected by its political dangers, but the injury is slight in comparison. The blow is heavy, but it falls lightly. Yet this general peace and serenity of the people exist while the country is threatened with a new revolution. The politics of the United States are to day in a more dangerous state than those of any other nation in the world. If in any South American State, or even in France, the executive officer should dare to do what Mr. Johnson has done, and the elements of disorder should be as strong and active as they are here, two weeks would not pass before a dozen armies, headed each by a self-proclaimed dictator, would be marching upon the capital. But Mr. Johnson's example arouses no armed opposition; half a million of soldiers have melted into the population, but no power but that of the Government can make them soldiers again. This absolute peace is not the result of indifference or ignorance; the people know the dangers of the country, but also know how they are to be met.

That Mr. Johnson opposes their will and seeks to overthrow their principles, the people perfectly understand, and they feel all the evils that his course produces; but they have learned that their principles are indestructible, and that their will is irresistible. They are calm because they are strong. They never dream of resorting to an arbitrary exercise of power, because they know that by constitutional and peaceful methods everything can be accomplished. General Grant has recently been praised for his moderation in not making himself Dictator, but doubtless no one knows better than he that that is the one office which it is impossible to reach in our republic. It exists only in the visions of a lunatic. We all understand that any usurpation of the President, any conspiracy, can be subdued by the civil or military powers lodged in the Government by the Constitution. We have put down the Rebellion, and can deal with its results. The people have earned their faith in themselves, and never had a better right to believe in the strength of the republic. Democracy has been tested, and needs no other test for centuries. It has been prosperous in a peace of seventy years, and has triumphed over its greatest danger—the war of brothers against brothers. Our victory was gained by terrible sacrifices; it is used with unexampled moderation; we believe that under no other form of government could four millions of slaves have been liberated by force, the rebellion of five hundred thousand citizens subdued without resulting in a despotism or an oligarchy.

The quiet and confidence of the people is the best proof of the security of the country. It may suit some men to predict panic and financial ruin, but there is no fear that the future will be worse than the past, and every reason to believe that in ridding ourselves of slavery we have established the Republic upon foundations which nothing but the slow changes of centuries can affect. The people will proceed to ultimate victory through peaceful means; the laws of Congress will be enforced; if any officer, military or civil, disobeys them, he will be punished. We have only to continue to be firm and moderate to obtain the full triumph of our principles, and the defeat of every man or measure that opposes them.

### Chase and Johnson.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

What are the exact political relations between Andrew Johnson and Salmon P. Chase? As one is the idol of violent radicals and the other the bugbear of radicalism, they ought to be, politically, as far as pole from pole—types, indeed, of the extremes of difference in public sentiment. But are they? On the contrary, some facts indicate that these worthies understand each other very well. Who, indeed, was it but the Chief Justice that furnished Mr. Johnson with the only respectable weapon he has yet employed against the Reconstruction laws? The country will remember that Mr. Chase persistently refused to hold a court in Virginia, for the good and sufficient reason that the State was subject to military authority; yet Mr. Chase did not wait for military to give place to civil authority before he held a court in North Carolina. Why the difference? If the reason was good for one State, was it not good for the other? It is a significant circumstance that the judgments given by Mr. Chase in North Carolina are what Mr. Johnson stands upon in the new opening of the dispute against the military laws and in the removal of Sickles. What is Chase's position in this muddle? Was his holding the courts and making a case for Johnson only a great piece of stupidity? or was it a political move—a thing done for a consideration not apparent to the public, but which they may guess at who know Mr. Chase's interest in keeping up the present revenue system, and know also that if Mr. Johnson were inclined he could so easily sweep that system away? Again, we inquire, what are the relations between these two men? Who will answer?

### Who Hinders Reconstruction?

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

Congress has prescribed the terms and method of reconstruction; the generals commanding the several Southern districts have obeyed the laws prescribing the registration of the legal voters in the several revolted States; and elections might and doubtless would have been held in most of them ere this, but for the intervention of Andrew Johnson and his Cabinet. They have ordered the elections postponed and the registries reopened, under conditions which General Sheridan so justly condemned as opening a macadamized highway for perjury. And those elections still await the signal from Washington.

If, then, military governments, such as Congress has established, are despotic and in every way objectionable, the President is responsible for their continuance. These "satrapies," as our adversaries stigmatize them, are designed for gateways through which the Southern States shall return to that position in the Union which they deliberately abandoned. Not by Congress nor by the laws, but by the President's arbitrary will, are these States kept under military rule.

If these States shall not return to their normal condition in season to vote for President next fall, let the blame rest where it should—on the shoulders of Andrew Johnson.

### Reaction and Returns.

*From the N. Y. World.*

We are prone in these days of steam and the telegraph to boast of our extraordinary facilities in the speedy reception and transmission of important news; but from the silence of the *Tribune* and other radical journals hereabouts, we are inclined to think that, even with their boasted "enterprise," they have not heard from Maine, or Vermont, or California, or any other State in which elections have been held of late. To be sure, the *Tribune*, which has lately received "letters" in four days' time from San Francisco, expects some time in the course of the autumn to receive "actual figures from the Golden State" which will materially abate the Democratic disposition to shout over the returns already given. It should be remembered, however, that the telegraph agencies are nearly everywhere in radical hands; that the most favorable show for that side has been sent over the wires first; and it is a fact that in every recent instance, in Maine and California particularly, the additional returns from day to day have been in favor of the Democrats. The gains have been greater even than were at first reluctantly reported by the telegraphic agents. While the *Tribune* is waiting for the "actual figures" from California, we will refresh its memory by repeating the returns received already:—In California the Democrats have gained 26,000 votes; they have gained 5000 votes in Vermont; 14,000 in Maine; and, within a few months, they have also gained 11,000 votes in Connecticut; 20,000 in Kentucky; 2000 in Rhode Island; 5000 in New Hampshire; and 1000 in Montana—in seven States and one Territory, 84,000 votes. The gains in single States—for instance, in Maine, in Connecticut, and in California—are relatively far greater than will be necessary to carry Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York for the Democracy. In the last election for Governor in Ohio, in 1865, the radical majority was only 29,926, and the negro suffrage issue presented in this fall's canvass, the *Tribune* predicts, will cost the radical party "many thousand" votes; a change of 15,000 votes will enable the Democrats to carry Ohio; a change of less than 7000 votes in New York will secure the same result, while in Pennsylvania a change of less than 9000 is necessary. With only these gains the reaction will be less manifest in these three States than it is in Maine, Connecticut, or California.


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ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 14 6p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.
The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 5 28

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 Arch Street,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 13 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES.
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3 Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

TOBACCO.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY

CENTURY TOBACCO,
IN TIN FOIL.

In order to overcome a natural prejudice that always exists against New York Tobaccos, and being fully convinced that where the CENTURY brand is once used its superior qualities will be recognized, we have adopted the plan of putting money in the papers as an extra inducement to consumers to give it a trial.

Instead of a single Hundred Dollar Note in one paper, as we have done heretofore, we have concluded to vary the amount, but in all cases to allow the aggregate to be the same, viz.:—

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY

On MONDAYS we will place a HUNDRED DOLLAR (One Paper.) NOTE in a paper of Century

On TUESDAYS we will place in each of TWO papers (Two Papers.) of Century a FIFTY DOLLAR NOTE.

On WEDNESDAYS we will place in each of FIVE (Five Papers.) papers of Century a TWENTY DOLLAR NOTE

On THURSDAYS we will place in each of TEN (Ten Papers.) papers of Century a TEN DOLLAR NOTE

On FRIDAYS we will place in each of TWENTY (Twenty Papers.) papers of Century a FIVE DOLLAR NOTE.

On SATURDAYS we will place in each of FIFTY (Fifty Papers.) papers of Century a TWO DOLLAR NOTE.

P. & G. LORILLARD,
B. A. VAN SCHAICK,
8 21 1uths16t 0. 16 S. FRONT St., Philadelphia.

EXCURSIONS.

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9 45 A. M. and 4 45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6 45 A. M. and 1 45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 7 1 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare inside round trip..... 50 cents
Single ticket..... 30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook..... 50 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22 tf J. W. BURNS, Captain.

Old Rye Whiskies.
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.
Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS AND DRUGGETS.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
9 12 thatu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted,
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 6 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate o
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 9 16 1m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles, Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr., Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham, Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,
WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1 tf Late of the Philadelphia National Bank

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. NO. 8 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1 6

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.
PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

SUPERIOR VINEGARS.
GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE
AND
PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14 6 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

LOOKING-GLASSES
OF THE
BEST FRENCH PLATE,
In Every Stlye of Frames,
ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.
NEW ART GALLERY,
F. BOLAND & CO.,
8 2 1m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices,
Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doylies, Towels and Toweling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.
DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS.
In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

BALTIMORE
IMPROVED BASE BURNING
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Magazine and Illuminating Doors.
The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK,
9 6 1m2p No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
1 11 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOPS, NO. 918 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1713 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 6 30 6

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE UNION LEAGUE.—At a meeting of the Union League, last evening, the following resolutions were passed:—

*Whereas*, This League was organized for the purpose of sustaining the National Government, and the measures adopted by its authority for the suppression of the Rebellion, and of discountenancing by all proper means and influences that disloyal spirit which was in sympathy with slavery and treason, and animated all the conventions and councils of the Democratic party;

*And whereas*, The efforts of the Democratic party, now led by a weak and faithless man in the accidental exercise of the Presidential office, to keep alive the spirit of rebellion by a war upon Congress, by the nullification of the laws, by insidious attacks upon the public credit, and by their apparent sympathy with prominent traitors, prove that the work of loyalty is not yet accomplished, and admonish us of serious dangers to the public peace, which would be greatly enhanced by the success of that party in the popular elections now at hand;

1. *Therefore Resolved*, That we do most earnestly invoke the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania to a serious consideration of our present political condition, and to the importance of a united and vigorous effort to hasten the reconstruction of the Union, and tranquillize the country by the defeat of the Democratic party and all its candidates at the approaching election.

2. That the laws passed by Congress having for their object the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of liberty and justice to all men, reflecting, as they do, the loyal sentiment of the country, offer to the people of the South the most favorable terms upon which they can reasonably hope to be reinvested with the rights they voluntarily relinquished in their mad attempt to destroy the Government which conferred them.

3. That the public acts of Congress under the Constitution are the supreme laws of the land; that it is no less the duty of the President to see that they are faithfully executed, than it is of the people to obey them; that whether those laws relate to the reconstruction of the Union or to other subjects, every attempt of the President to frustrate or delay the execution of them is a violation of his trust, and an abuse of the power of his office.

4. *Resolved*, That impeachment is the sole defense of the people against the incapacity, negligence, or perfidy of the Chief Magistrate.—*Madison*.

That with a view to the exercise of the power of impeachment, the House of Representatives have a right to investigate the conduct of all public officers under the Government, and in such a case, the safety of the Republic is the supreme law; and the power of the House in this pursuit reaches the most secret recesses of the Executive Department.—*James K. Polk*.

That the abuse of power conferred upon the President may be as criminal as the usurpation of power which has not been granted, and would justify the House of Representatives in voting an impeachment.—*James Buchanan*.

That a wanton removal of meritorious officers by the President is an abuse of power which subjects him to impeachment and removal from his own high trust.—*Madison*.

5. *Resolved*, That the prompt and indiscriminate pardon of persons duly convicted and sentenced, in the courts of the United States, for counterfeiting the national currency;

The attempt to nullify the act passed by Congress over the Executive veto, for the reconstruction of the Union;

The suspension of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, the duties of which he had performed not only with fidelity to the country, but with distinguished ability;

The removal of General Sheridan, an accomplished and illustrious officer, from his command, at the instance of prominent traitors whom he had offended by his faithful execution of the laws;

And the recent proclamation of amnesty, issued, as we believe, without authority, and for the purpose of restoring to influence and power persons who incited the South to rebellion, and who are yet under an oath of allegiance to a Government unknown to the Constitution, which they hope to re-establish, are acts which constitute, *prima facie*, such abuses and usurpations of power as to demand the impeachment and trial of the offender, in order that the Constitution may be vindicated and the National Government preserved in its integrity.

6. That in the present alarming crisis of the country, we conceive it to be our duty to use all proper means to exclude the political influence and patronage of the Democratic party from all offices within the gift of the people; and to that end we appeal to the loyal citizens of Philadelphia and of the Commonwealth to attend the polls at the approaching election, and cast their votes for the candidates presented by the Republican nominating conventions.

7. *Resolved*, That we do most especially and earnestly recommend the election of Henry W. Williams, of Pittsburg, to the Bench of the Supreme Court, as a learned and accomplished jurist, and a truly loyal and upright citizen.

And in like manner we recommend to our fellow-citizens of Philadelphia the election of M. Russell Thayer as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, assuring them that in Mr. Thayer they have a candidate of the highest legal ability and of the purest character, and one whose loyalty is inborn and above suspicion.

8. That a Committee of fifty members of the League be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to carry into effect the sixth of these resolutions.

---

ASSAULT UPON REVENUE OFFICER BROOKS.—Five of the men who were engaged in the attack upon Mr. Brooks at a distillery at Beach and Coates streets, had a hearing before Alderman McMullin yesterday. Two of them were identified as being present at the assault. They gave the names of James Hipple and Henry Brogan, and were held in $1500 bail each, on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, and the other three were discharged.

As Mr. Brooks is a United States officer, and was in the performance of his official duty when assaulted, it is probable that other means will be taken to secure the persons who assaulted him than these described.

---

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE THEATRES.—Special religious services are to be commenced on Sunday evening next, in the Chesnut Street Theatre, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage will preach the first sermon. The Rev. N. Hall, of London, the Rev. A. A. Willitts, and the Rev. Dr. Hall, of Dublin, and other divines, will preach on future Sunday evenings. The use of the theatre has been given gratuitously.

A temperance meeting will also be held on Sunday evening next in Carncross & Dixey's Eleventh Street Opera House, by Philadelphia Division, No. 1, Sons of Temperance.

---

SUNDAY SCHOOL SCHOLARS' MEETING.—A large number of children, from different Sunday Schools in this city, assembled yesterday afternoon, in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, to hear an address relating to the Sunday School work. Matthew Newkirk, Esq., presided. The exercises were opened by prayer being offered by Rev. J. H. Suydam, of the Reformed Dutch Church. Addresses were then made by Rev. G. A. Peltz, Rev. Robert Bringhurst, Rev. Alfred Taylor, and William Wisong, Esq., of Baltimore. In the evening, another meeting, of a similar character, was held at the same place, when lessons were recited by the children, and addresses delivered by clergymen of this and other cities.

---

A STRAY WAIF.—A male child, apparently three days old, was found last evening in the yard of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, at Fifth street and Girard avenue. A near resident took charge of it.

---

REPAIRS COMPLETED.—All the bridges in the Twenty-fourth Ward, damaged by the rain last summer, have been repaired, with the exception of the one on Gray's lane, and that will be finished this week.

---

MEETING OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The monthly meeting of the Franklin Institute was held last evening, when Professor Morton, after referring to several extensive bridges which are now in progress of construction, exhibited the production of ozone by electric action. The meeting was an interesting one. Reference was made to the death of George Erety, end of the Vice-Presidents of the Institute.

---

PAVING TO BE RESUMED.—The contractors for paving Broad street with the Nicolson pavement resume work this morning, commencing at Thompson street and proceeding southward.

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SLIGHT FIRE.—A fire originated from waste in the machine shop at the Bridesburg Arsenal yesterday evening, which was extinguished before it had made much progress.

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BAD FALL.—William Carrigan, twenty-one years old, employed at Massey Huston's distillery, fell through a hatchway last evening, and broke one of his legs.

---

CAVALRY COMPANY TO BE FORMED.—A new cavalry company is about to be organized in this city. It will be composed entirely of cavalry officers who served during the late war.

## *MARINE TELEGRAPH.*

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5 41 | MOON RISES....9 58
SUN SETS....6 02 | HIGH WATER....3 21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bellona | London | New York | Aug. 31 |
| England | Liverpool | New York | Sept. 4 |
| Arago | Havre | New York | Sept. 4 |
| Iowa | Glasgow | New York | Sept. 6 |
| Borussia | Hamburg | New York | Sept. 7 |
| Russia | Liverpool | New York | Sept. 7 |
| Ontario | Liverpool | Boston | Sept. 7 |
| Cimbria | Hamburg | New York | Sept. 14 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hermann | New York | Bremen | Sept. 19 |
| Europe | New York | Havre | Sept. 21 |
| Helvetia | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 21 |
| C of London | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 21 |
| Caledonia | New York | Glasgow | Sept. 21 |
| Cimbria | New York | Hamburg | Sept. 21 |
| Malta | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 21 |
| Europe | New York | Havre | Sept. 21 |
| C of Washington | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 25 |
| Hecla | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 25 |
| C of Antwerp | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 25 |
| Minnesota | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 26 |
| Deutschland | New York | Bremen | Sept. 26 |
| C of Paris | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 28 |
| England | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 28 |
| Iowa | New York | Glasgow | Sept. 28 |
| Arago | New York | Havre | Sept. 28 |
| Bellona | New York | London | Sept. 28 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. W. Everman | Philada | Charleston | Sept. — |
| Pioneer | Philada | Wilmington | Sept. 19 |
| Eagle | New York | Havana | Sept. 19 |
| Santiago de Cuba | New York | San Juan | Sept. 20 |
| Gen. Grant | New York | New Orleans | Sept. 21 |
| Juniata | Philada | New Orleans | Sept. 21 |
| Rising Star | New York | Aspinwall | Sept. 21 |
| Wyoming | Philada | Savannah | Sept. 21 |
| Mariposa | New York | New Orleans | Sept. 21 |
| Havana | New York | Rio Janeiro | Sept. 22 |
| Guiding Star | New York | Rio Janeiro | Sept. 23 |
| Morro Castle | New York | Havana | Sept. 26 |
| Alliance | Philada | Charleston | Sept. 28 |
| H. Hudson | Philada | Havana | Sept. 1 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Brig Lizabel, Panno, Greenport, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr Ruth H. Baker, Knight, Portland, Hammett & Neill.
Schr P. Boice, Adams Georgetown, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Sl'r Decatur, Fenton, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
Sl'r Philadelphia, Fultz, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Sl'r Claymont, Carr, Richmond, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, 6 days from New Orleans, via Havana, with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr T. P. McColley, Durborow, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Yeoman, Cannon, 3 days from Concord, with railroad ties to Moore & Wheatley.
Schr P. Boice, Adams, from Boston.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, hence, at St. Paul de Loando 28th ult., to sail for Bahia and Philadelphia.
Ship R. H. Tucker, Clark, hence, at Wiscassett 13th instant.
Barque Emma, Herboth, hence for Cronstadt, at Elsinore 2d inst.
Barque Desiah, Gilkey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 17th inst.
Barque Excelsior, Atkinson, hence, at Liverpool 4th instant.
Schr F. A. Heath, Sawyer, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Salem 16th inst.
Schr Boston, Smith, hence at Baker's Landing 15th instant.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, hence, at Fall River 16th inst.
Schr Silver Lake, Matthews, hence, at Portsmouth 15th inst.
Schrs L. A. Orcutt, Butler, and F. A. Smith, Williams, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 14th inst.
Schrs C. E. Page, Frink, and M. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence, at Boston 16th inst.
Schr E. L. Porter, Sparks, hence for Provincetown, at Newport 15th inst.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, for Richmond and Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 16th inst.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, hence for Lynn, at Newport 15th inst.
Schr R. V. Edwards, Allen, from Dighton for Philadelphia, at Newport 14th inst.
Schrs J. O'Donohue and J. M. Morales, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Newport 16th inst.
Schr C. C. Clark, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Newport 16th inst.
Schrs H. A. Weeks, Hickman; J. B. Austin, Davis; J. D. McCarthy, Simpson; R. Shannon, Dilks; Alaska, Clark; C. S. Edwards, Garwood; M. Standish, Rich; S. A. Hoffman, Bean; W. Slater, Tweed; R. W. Godfrey, Godfrey; Annie Magee, Ketchum; and C. W. Locke, Huntley, hence, at Boston 17th inst.
Steamer Alexandria, Platt, hence for Richmond, sailed from Norfolk 16th inst.


GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM ONE TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 7 30uthstu3m

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 102 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

FUR HOUSE,

(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, MINK SABLE ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC. All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles in PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1316),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

*Is attributable to the following facts:—*

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $14 to $525.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.


## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ELIZABETH B. FRY, by her next friend, etc., vs. RHINARD G. FRY.
June Term, 1867, No. 2. In Divorce.
To Rhinard G. Fry, Respondent—Sir:—You will please take notice of a rule in the above case granted, returnable SATURDAY, September 21, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed.

JOHN ROBERTS, Attorney pro Libellant.

9 12 thst4t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of J. HOWARD INGHAM, M. D., deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of WILLIAM A. INGHAM and JAMES V. INGHAM, Executors of J. HOWARD INGHAM, M. D., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 23, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

9 12 thstu 5t* THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

ESTATE OF CHARLES ALLMENDINGER, Deceased.
Letters testamentary upon the estate of CHARLES ALLMENDINGER having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and all persons having claims will present them to

PALMYRA ALLMENDINGER, Executrix, No. 624 N. SECOND Street.
PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1867. 9 5 thst*


LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK, LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

6 1 rp

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 15

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

22 6m VANKIRK & CO.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1866.

| | |
|---|---|
| $100,000 United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871 | $114,000·00 |
| 120,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 136,500·00 |
| 200,000 United States 7-3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes | 211,500·00 |
| 125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempts) | 126,562·50 |
| 54,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan | 54,760·00 |
| 66,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan | 44,620·00 |
| 50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 50,750·00 |
| 20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, 6th Per Cent. Bonds | 20,500·00 |
| 25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 24,250·00 |
| 25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees) | 20,750·00 |
| 30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 18,060·00 |
| 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 40·00 |
| 15,000 200 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia) | 15,000·00 |
| 7,150,143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 8,258·25 |
| 5,000,100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 3,250·00 |
| *20,000·80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company | 20,000·00 |
| 195,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property | 195,900·00 |
| $1,045,050 par. | Market value...$1,070,280·75 |
| Cost, $1,020,352·05. | |
| Real Estate | 35,000·00 |
| Bills receivable for insurances made | 27,637·20 |
| Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company | 38,922·90 |
| Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value | 2,930·00 |
| Cash in Bank, $811,102·26. | |
| Cash in Drawer, $447·14 | 41,540·00 |
| | $1,407,321·56 |

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

THOMAS C. HAND, JOHN C. DAVIS, EDMUND A. SOUDER, THEOPHILUS PAULDING, JOHN R. PENROSE, JAMES TRAQUAIR, HENRY C. LADETT, JR., JAMES C. HAND, WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, JOSEPH H. SEAL, GEORGE G. LEIPER, HUGH CRAIG, JOHN D. TAYLOR, JACOB RIEGEL, SAMUEL E. STOKES, HENRY SLOAN, WILLIAM G. BOULTON, EDWARD DARLINGTON, H. JONES BROOKE, EDWARD LAFOURCADE, JACOB P. JONES, JAMES R. MCFARLAND, JOSHUA P. EYRE, SPENCER MCILVAINE, J. B. SEMPLE, PITTSBURG, A. B. BERGER, " D. T. MORGAN, " GEORGE W. BERNARDOU.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $400,000·00 |
| Accrued Surplus | 946,713·98 |
| Premiums | 1,206,432·15 |
| UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18. | INCOME FOR 1866, $525,000. |

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, TOBIAS WAGNER, SAMUEL GRANT, GEORGE W. RICHARDS, ISAAC LEA, GEORGE FALES, ALFRED FITLER, FRANCIS W. LEWIS, M. D., PETER MCCALL, THOMAS SPARKS,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 3t]

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·20
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, SAMUEL W. JONES, JOHN A. BROWN, CHARLES TAYLOR, AMBROSE WHITE, RICHARD D. WOOD, WILLIAM WELSH, S. MORRIS WAIN, JOHN MASON, GEORGE L. HARRISON, FRANCIS R. COPE, EDWARD H. TROTTER, EDWARD S. CLARKE, WILLIAM CUMMINGS, T. CHARLTON HENRY, ALFRED D. JESUP, JOHN P. WHITE, LOUIS C. MADEIRA.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 2d

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 1st MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $250,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, CHARLES F. COFFIN, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, W. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., ALEXANDER BENSON, ISAAC HAZLEHURST, THOMAS ROBBINS, JOHN DEVEREUX, THOMAS SMITH, HENRY LEWIS, J. GILLINGHAM FELL, DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 3

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN L. HODGE, M. B. MAHONY, JOHN T. LEWIS, WILLIAM S. GRANT, ROBERT W. LEAMING, D. CLARK WHARTON, SAMUEL WILCOX, LAWRENCE LEWIS, JR., DAVID LEWIS, BENJAMIN ETTING, THOMAS H. POWERS, A. R. MCHENRY, EDMUND CASTILLON, LOUIS C. NORRIS.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10, 1867.

The Navy Department will offer at public auction the following named vessels:—

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The NORTH CAROLINA—2633 tons, a sailing vessel, live oak, heavily copper fastened.
The RHODE ISLAND—1517 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The AUGUSTA—1810 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The MASSACHUSETTS—1155 tons, screw steamer.
The ESTRELLA—438 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
The DUMBARTON—636 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
The TAHOMA—507 tons, screw gunboat.
Together with the following side-wheel steamers of similar construction, all copper fastened, viz:—
WYALUSING—974 tons.
SONOMA—974 tons.
FONTIAC—974 tons.
OSCEOLA—974 tons.
PAWTUXET—974 tons.
MATTABESETT—974 tons.
MASSASOIT—974 tons.
EUTAW—975 tons.
CONNEMAUGH—955 tons.
TIOGA—819 tons.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The FLORIDA—1261 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The HORNET—820 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
The BOXER—444 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
Together with the following side-wheel steamers, of similar construction, all copper fastened, viz.:—
METACOMET—974 tons.
SASSACUS—974 tons.
CHENANGO—974 tons.
MENDOTA—974 tons.
MINGO—974 tons.
MACKINAW—974 tons.
GENESEE—808 tons.
The Florida and Mackinaw can be examined at the Navy Yard, and the others at League Island.

AT THE U. S. NAVY YARD, BOSTON, MASS., ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The BIENVILLE—1558 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The JOHN ADAMS—700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live-oak, copper-fastened.
The VINCENNES—700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live oak, copper fastened.

AT THE U. S. NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The TALLAPOOSA—974 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The CHICOPEE—974 tons, hull only.
The PRESTON—Small steamer, hull only.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VA., ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The AGAWAN—974 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The TEXAS—captured Rebel ram.
The COLUMBIA—captured Rebel ram.
These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards.
Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessel removed from the Navy Yard within two weeks from the day of sale. 9 12 thst10t

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7, 1867.

Will be sold, at public auction, at the Clothing Warehouses (hospital grounds) in this city, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of ARMY CLOTHING and EQUIPAGE:

| | |
|---|---|
| 177,108 Woollen Blankets. | 10,589 Trowers, mounted. |
| 16,111 Uniform Coats. | 75,000 Trowsers, Foot men's. |
| 10,202 Uniform Coats, Irregular. | 23,170 pairs Bootees, M. S. |
| 5,400 Uniform Jackets. | 3,800 pairs Bootees, M. S. |
| 11,777 V. R. Corps Jackets. | 25,000 pairs Brogans. |
| 53.76 Knit Jackets. | 151 pairs Boots. |
| 20,000 Sacks Coats, lined. | 5,000 Shirts. |
| 21,000 Sacks Coats, unlined | 300 Drawers. |
| 28,732 Great Coats, Infantry. | 40,437 Cap Covers. |
| 17,803 Great Coats, mounted. | 265 Caps. |
| | 75 Hats. |
| | 1,241 Knapsacks. |

Also, a quantity of various other articles of clothing and equipage.

Samples can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

G. A. HULL, Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

9 11 16t

SALE OF HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, ETC.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1867.

Will be sold by public auction, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, at Lincoln Depot, on WEDNESDAY, September 25, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Horses. | 200 Mules. |
| 25 Spring Wagons or Ambulances, worn. | 50 sets Ambulance or Two-horse Harness, worn. |
| 100 Six-mule Wagons, worn. | 600 sets Mule Harness, worn. |
| 100 Wagon Saddles, worn. | 100 Saddle Blankets worn. |
| 600 Wagon Bows, worn. | 100 Mule Collars, worn. |
| 100 Fifth Chains, worn. | 100 Double Trees, worn. |
| 100 Spreader Chains, worn. | 400 Single Trees, worn. |
| 100 Wagon Covers, worn. | 200 Horse Brushes, worn |
| 200 Curry Combs, worn. | 100 Wagon Whips, worn. |
| 100 Lead Lines, worn. | 100 Feed Troughs, worn. |
| 100 Tar Buckets, worn. | 100 Jack Screws, worn. |

The Horses, Mules, Wagons, and Ambulances will be sold singly. Wagons, harness, etc., though worn, are serviceable.

Particular attention is called to this lot of Mules, being very superior animals, well broken to harness.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

J. C. MCFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Brig.-General, U. S. A.

9 9 12t

GOVERNMENT SALE AT HILTON HEAD, S. C.

The following Ordnance Property will be sold at Public Auction, at Ordnance Depot, Hilton Head, S. C., on TUESDAY, September 24, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| About | 450 | net tons | of Shot and Shell. |
| " | 24½ | " " | Loaded Sh

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1867.


## For Sheriff or Anything Else—Mr. Peter Lyle.

Mr. Peter Lyle, after twenty years of service in the ranks of the ward politicians, and after having been a candidate for all the offices under the corporation, from precinct judge, up or down, now comes once more before the people of our city as the Democratic nominee for the office of Sheriff. The persistency with which this gentleman has sought for office leads us to believe that he has adopted the Scriptural advice given to the priests of Baal, and, considering the people as a god, goes on the principle that it is necessary to "cry aloud for he may be hunting, or peradventure he sleepeth"—never once admitting that the ears of the voters will be deaf to the continued supplications of one whose prayer has been coming up to them for at least two decades. His eagerness for anything he can get reminds us of a story of General Jackson. The General was waited upon by a stranger, who demanded rather persistently the ministership to the Court of St. James. He was refused. "Then let me have the Consulship to Liverpool." "My dear sir, it is impossible." "Then, Mr. President, can you give me a pair of old boots?" Mr. Lyle wanted the Registership last year, and what not the many years before, but now he seizes on the chance of being Sheriff with as much ardor as though all his life he had been aiming for that position, and that alone. His views as to what public office he would take, coincide with Mr. Toots, who neatly expressed his sentiments with the assurance that "it is of no consequence."

However, letting the dead past bury its dead, we will look at the claims of Mr. Lyle to the office which while we write he is aiming at. If we understand his claims properly, he bases them on his military services, and declares all those not inclined to yield to his demand as "radical rascals." Now, other things being equal, the fact that a man was a soldier would lead us to support him for a civil office; but a military record is not the only requisite for a post of trust. We had unreliable officers in the army as well as at home, and although we do not place Mr. Lyle among them, yet we cite the instance to show that the bare fact of having been a soldier is not a peremptory claim to support. So far as the service rendered the Government in the war was concerned, there were many men who were compelled to stay at home who did far more to aid the success of the cause than those who lent their strength in the field.

If, however, a soldier and a civilian were presented for a nomination, and were each surrounded by equally unobjectionable elements, we would give the preference to the soldier. But if the success of the soldier would mean not a success of the war doctrine, but exactly the reverse; if the election of a soldier would not place in power the principles for which that soldier should have fought; if by giving him victory the soldier would get one office and a dozen soldiers give place to a dozen enemies of the Republic, then we say that the Republican who would vote for that soldier is as false to his principles as the soldier is to the great cause for which he fought. Yet this is just what Mr. Lyle is doing. He is claiming Republican votes on his soldier record, yet we know that if we elect him for the one place he would fill, all the soldiers in the employ of the office of Sheriff would give place to semi-Rebels, who hissed at the name of "volunteer," and who use Mr. Lyle but as a tool to gain their object. Shall twenty loyal men be turned out, and twenty semi-Rebels be put in, and all in order that one soldier may get office? We do not think that our Republican readers can vote for Mr. Lyle if they think of the result.

Again, Mr. Lyle has demonstrated his unfitness for the post in the present disordered condition of our country, by the violent temper he has exhibited, and the brutal manner in which he has attacked all who are his opponents. For a Sheriff to call half our citizens "radical rascals" is both insulting and dangerous. We do not know what we are doing if we place this man in power. Suppose that the madman at the White House should proceed to carry out some of his wild schemes. Suppose the promised *coup d'état* should turn out to be a reality, and not a myth—then we would see a scene of wild disorder in all the cities of the land. The public peace would be endangered, and it is not unlikely that riot and bloodshed would be the result. God forbid that our fears may be realized, but it is not impossible. Then would it be the duty of the Sheriff to preserve peace, and all good citizens would be bound to follow him when called upon. Then, if Mr. Lyle were Sheriff, our city would be ruled by the Johnson faction, the loyal portion would be placed in the light of illegal opponents, and we be out of office and opposed to the lawful authority. Think, Republicans, what you are exposing our city to when you vote for Mr. Lyle, and then run the risk, if you can reconcile a support of him with your duty to your country.

We have written calmly, and have not uttered one word against Mr. Lyle's personal character, or infringed one jot or one tittle on any but public grounds. Yet we think we have said enough to cause our people to pause ere they vote against our nominee and in favor of a fiery-tempered and imperious man, who might do us great danger in case of a difficulty, and who certainly would give all the patronage of his office to the "slimy things" whom we spurned from beneath our feet for the past six years of war.

## Our National Honor.

The recent utterances of certain of our public men in regard to their views on the subject of the national finances are calculated to cause both regret and surprise. Speaking as individuals, and not as party leaders, they have proclaimed doctrines which, if uttered by any business man, would not only weaken, but absolutely ruin his credit. It would be grossly unjust to hold either of the great parties of the country responsible for the sentiments declared by members not authorized to speak in their behalf; yet, even when not binding a party, it is greatly injurious to the national credit, and to the personal honor of the speakers, to hold such views as those expressed by either Mr. Pendleton or General Butler. Let us look for a moment at the doctrine taught by each. Mr. Pendleton proposes the payment of the outstanding loans by issuing greenbacks to the extent of $2,200,000,000; thus relieving the nation from the payment of interest on the bonds, and flooding the country with promises to pay, which it would be impossible to redeem. In such an event we would renew the days of Continental currency, when a breakfast cost $500 in shinplasters.

So long have the people been accustomed to paper money, that party leaders seek to impress them with the idea that specie is merely an article of merchandise, valuable when needed for payment of importations, and useless as a domestic medium of exchange. Credit must be based upon some sound foundation. One will not lend his neighbor a large sum of money without a security bond upon that neighbor's property, such as land or houses, ships, produce, or cattle, raw material or manufactured goods. And even upon these, with the exception of land, there is a perishable risk that must be covered by insurance.

The United States Government, in order to preserve its existence, borrowed large sums of money, no matter from whom, whether from its own citizens or from foreign capitalists. It gave in return its own bonds secured by the resources of the nation, public lands, revenue imports, and, above all, by the honor of the American people, to redeem these bonds at certain periods. It issued promises to pay on demand in the shape of greenbacks, and pledged its reputation for their payment. As such payments cannot be made in kind, specie is the only medium used in civilized nations. High rates may have been paid for these loans. The merchant frequently is obliged to pay one-and-a-half per cent. per month for money, while legal interest is only half per cent. a month—but what of that? It relieves him from present embarrassment, and enables him to fulfil his obligations, and to reach a prosperous position in his business. So this nation was in great danger from intestine enemies. It could not perform the obligation of preserving its existence without money to buy arms and ammunition and food and raiment for its brave soldiers. The value of the American Union is priceless. No sum could be too great to expend in its defense. No mathematician could calculate its worth. And now that the war is over, who, for the sake of avoiding the payment of the debt, would be willing to place us in the condition we must have been had the Rebels succeeded? Our very blood boils at the thought. Could terms of condemnation be found sufficiently strong, if a patient whose life had been saved by the skill of his physician refused to pay the compensation due for such service, although fully competent to do so? Shall we, after the victory is gained—the triumph achieved—and the proud position before the world we have obtained—degrade our manhood by repudiating in any form the obligations we have incurred in reaching this apex? So much for the proposition from the Democratic leaders.

General Butler advises the consolidation of the national bonds into one conglomerate, and obliging the holders to receive the interest in greenbacks. This is but a shade less dark than Mr. Pendleton's plan of repudiation. As before stated, the obligation to pay the principal in specie, or its equivalent, is binding, and if so, certainly the interest must be paid in the same. Although no admirer of English statesmanship generally, we must say that the British system of consolidation, adopted after the wars with Napoleon, would be much more honorable and practicable. That is, offer the holders at maturity of the bonds the option of taking back the principal in coin or of accepting in lieu a new bond of the United States, payable at a distant period, with a lower rate of interest—say four per cent.—both payable in specie.

It may be asserted that we have not the means with which to pay those who might refuse the new loan and demand specie payment. Such an emergency would not occur, as nearly all the foreign holders would gladly accept the proposal—for they could not obtain as high a rate on a long loan in Europe—and the status of America's credit would be so strengthened that fresh capital from abroad and at home would seek the new issue, and fill the vacuum created for the moment by those who had withdrawn their loans.

In the meantime, let us maintain our character among nations by paying the semi-annual coupons in gold, and, as far as possible, annually reduce the aggregate of the debt. We hope that politicians will not hold our people in such low estimation as to imagine that popularity can be reached by favoring repudiation.

The ex-Rebels and their Northern allies may applaud such efforts, but the friends of the Union and of liberty will never so far forget their duty to their fellow-men and the sacred injunction to pay what they owe.

## "The Wind Taken Out of their Sails."

The New York *Tribune* to-day contains a few statistics, which we commend to our Democratic neighbor in Chesnut street. As figures cannot lie, we see what cause there is for the jubilant outbursts of joy which are being continually sent up by the Democracy. Without further comment, we let the figures teach the truth:—

For robust and unblushing falsification the Democratic journals bear the palm. For instance, here is a paragraph that seems to be kept as a standing advertisement in most of the organs of that faith:—

DEMOCRATIC GAINS FOR 1867.

The following are the Democratic gains in round numbers since last spring:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Connecticut | 3,000 | California | 26,000 |
| Kentucky | 20,000 | Maine | 14,000 |
| New Hampshire | 5,000 | Montana | 1,000 |
| Rhode Island | 2,000 | | |
| Vermont | 5,000 | Total | 76,000 |

Here is a total Democratic gain in seven small States and one Territory of nearly 80,000 votes—nearly one-quarter of the entire popular majority for Lincoln in 1864 in the loyal States.

Now let us compare this with the truth, and to make it more clear, we place it in tabular form:—

DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN 1866 AND 1867.

| *States.* | 1866. | 1867. | *Gain.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Connecticut | 43,974 | 44,808 | 834 |
| Kentucky | 95,979 | 90,225 | *loss*...5754 |
| New Hampshire | 30,481 | 32,648 | 2167 |
| Rhode Island | 2,816 | 3,178 | 362 |
| Vermont | 10,383 | 10,393 | 10 |
| California | (No returns.) | | ..... |
| Maine | 40,316 | 44,702 | 4386 |
| Total | 223,949 | 225,954 | 2005 |

In the first table the Democracy claim, for the States we have given above, a gain of 49,000 votes. We show, by actual returns that cannot be disputed, that their entire gain is only two thousand, or not quite one per cent. All this shameless crowing over pretended gains is done to affect the result in Pennsylvania and Ohio; but they must be very tame birds which can be caught with such chaff.

"When we look on your battle fields and think of the brave men on both sides who have fallen in the fierce struggle of battle, and who sleep silent in their graves, would to God we of the living could emulate their example as they lie sleeping in their tombs."—*Mr. Johnson's Speech at Antietam.*

—Well, Mr. President, the consummation so devoutly wished for is within your reach. This mortal coil could be shuffled off. Whether you would rest in peace, however, is an insoluble proposition. But should you carry your prayer into effect, we do not think much powder would be wasted in minute guns, or much noise be made by the tolling of bells.

Death of Sir Frederick Bruce.—Elsewhere we announce the sudden death of Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce, Envoy Extraordinary to the United States. The Baronet has for four years represented his Court in this country, where he succeeded Lord Lyons. He was an able and experienced diplomat, and was exceedingly popular with his fellow-ministers. His course at Washington has given general satisfaction to the United States Government.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

**POSTPONED.**

THE RECEPTION
TO THE
RIGHT REV. BISHOP WOOD
IS POSTPONED FOR THE PRESENT,

On account of his non-arrival from Europe.

Due notice will be given when the Reception and Festival will take place.

FRANK McLAUGHLIN,
CHIEF MARSHAL.
W. J. POWER, Secretary. 1t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.

9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Office 314 South Delaware avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, September 18, 1867.

We hereby acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the Southern Yellow Fever Relief Fund, which have been forwarded direct to this office, and collected by Messrs. William C. Harris & Co., 125 South Third street,

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Whitney & Sons | $200 |
| James C. Hand & Co | 200 |
| Jay Cooke & Co | 200 |
| Hood, Bonbright & Co | 100 |
| James, Kent, Santee & Co | 100 |
| Jacob Riegel & Co | 100 |
| Wescott & Thompson | 25 |
| C. P. Grant | 10 |
| Cash | 10 |
| M. R. T | 5 |
| | $950 |

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
It General Agent P. and S. M. S. S. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Office 314 South Delaware avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, September 18, 1867.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We desire to caution the public against making subscriptions for the Southern Yellow Fever Relief Fund to unauthorized persons. Subscriptions should be sent to this office direct, or to WILLIAM C. HARRIS & CO., No. 125 South Third street—the only persons authorized to make the collections. WILLIAM L. JAMES,
It General Agent P. and S. M. S. S. Co.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the first of October next.

To transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 19th inst., and remain closed until the first of October. A. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.
September 11, 1867. 9 12 1m

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN SAID ON THE battle-field of Gettysburg:—

"The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never long forget what *they* did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have so nobly carried on. *It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated to the great work remaining before us.*"

The great unfinished work of reconstruction, on the safe basis of equal laws, yet remains to be done by the American people. The popular heart means that the work shall go on, that its triumph shall be speedy and perfect. The Republican campaign opens at Frankford, in the Twenty-third Ward, on SATURDAY Evening, the 21st, at 8 o'clock. A Ward meeting is anticipated. The speakers who have promised to attend are:—

Ex-Governor JAMES POLLOCK,
Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL,
General JOSHUA T. OWEN,
Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN,
A. W. HENZEY, Esq.,
Colonel JAMES GIVEN, and others.

GEORGE G. SHOCK,
9 19 2t Chairman of Executive Committee.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,
BROAD, BELOW WALNUT STREET.

The swimming department will close SATURDAY, the 21st instant. The last ladies' class will meet at 10 A. M. on that day.

THE INSTITUTION
WILL RE-OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON
OCTOBER 14.

The first class of young ladies for Light Gymnastics at 3 P. M., Monday, October 14

The first class of boys for General Gymnastics at 4 P. M., Tuesday, October 15.

For classes in Parlor Skating, Dancing, etc. etc., see circulars. 9 14 5t

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE GREATEST SEWING MACHINE of the age is that made by the AMERICAN SEWING, OVER-SEAMING, AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Exhibition and Salesrooms, S. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, where the public are respectfully requested to call and examine the only perfect Sewing Machine ever offered to the public—strong language, but entirely true, and worthy of the great Philadelphia Home Manufacture. 9 13 4ptf

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

PEOPLE DIFFER ON MANY POINTS, BUT ALL AGREE THAT THE "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING"

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "London" | Is the most | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | Reliable Hair | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | Restorative | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | Ever Introduced | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | to the | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | American | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | People | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | For Restoring | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | Gray Hair and | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | Preventing | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | Baldness | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | Life. Prevents | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | Growth, the Hair | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | and from | "Hair Color Restorer" |
| "London" | Beauty. Failing. | "Hair Color Restorer" |

PRESERVES THE ORIGINAL COLOR AND BEAUTY.
No washing or preparation before or after its use: applied by the hand or soft brush.
Only 75 cents a bottle; $8 per dozen. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia, and at the leading Druggists and Dealers in Toilet Articles. 3 2 8tuth4p

IN SLOW FEVER, WHEN THE SKIN is torpid, there is nothing like TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT to promote perspiration. As a laxative, it relieves the bowels without a pang. It is the best remedy known for chronic costiveness. [9 17 tuths 3t
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—ASTHMA.—Though this disease has baffled the skill, and been pronounced by eminent medical men as irremediable, the numerous certificates daily received by Dr. HOLLOWAY are a direct refutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conclusions. Coughs, colds and asthma, in all its ramifications of bronchial affections, diseases of the chest, throat, etc., have been cured in their worst stages by these expectorant and laxative remedies. Sold by all druggists. 9 17 tuths6t

**STECK & CO. PIANOS,**
*HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,*
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
8 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

**STEINWAY & SONS**
TRIUMPHANT.
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.

PARIS, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition. First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
President of the International Jury.

Members of the International Jury.

| | |
|---|---|
| Georges Kastner, | Ambroise Thomas, |
| Ed. Hanslick, | F. A. Gevaert, |
| J. Schiedmayer. | |

FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

BOY WANTED AT THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ROOMS, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. Must be active, intelligent, and a fair penman. Apply after 6 o'clock P. M. It

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE SCRIP wanted.—Highest prices paid at
EMIG & CO'S,
9 16 6t* No. 50 S. THIRD Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 6p

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—Class Rooms corner of TENTH and WALNUT Streets. Circulars may be obtained and pupils entered at the Office, No. 1214 CHESNUT Street, from 10 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. 9 16 6t*

$2666.—FIRST-CLASS WELL-SECURED CITY MORTGAGE for sale at five per cent. discount, if applied for immediately.
GEORGE L. ASHMEAD,
9 18 3t* No. 335 Walnut street.

## $94,500·00 IN NEW YORK SAVED FROM BURGLARS IN ONE OF MARVIN'S SAFES.

*See New York Papers of 17th September.*

The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M. Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.
Are Always Dry.
Never Corrode the Iron.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.

MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)
AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 2mrp

NOTICE.—TO THE OWNERS OF LAND and parcels of land, embraced in the following area:—

All that certain tract or piece of land beginning at a stake set for a corner, at the intersection of the south line of a certain proposed avenue, one hundred and twenty feet wide, to be laid out and opened (in accordance with a plan to be seen at the Survey Department of the city) and the low-water line of the river Schuylkill, thence extending by the several courses and distances of the said low-water line to the low-water line of the back channel of the river Delaware, thence along the several courses and distances of the said low-water line of the back channel to the stake set for a corner in the westerly side of said one hundred and twenty feet avenue, thence northward along the west line of said avenue four hundred and forty-two feet and one-tenth of a foot to an angle in said avenue, thence further along the said avenue northwesterly two thousand six hundred and thirty-four feet and eight-tenths of a foot to another angle in said avenue, thence further along said avenue westerly five thousand one hundred and ninety-two feet and one-tenth of a foot to another angle in said avenue, thence still further along said avenue southwesterly five thousand one hundred and fifty-six feet and eight-tenths of a foot to the low-water mark in the river Schuylkill and place of beginning.

Upon the petition of the City of Philadelphia, filed in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly approved 4th of April, 1866, entitled "A Supplement to the Act entitled 'An act ceding to the United States of America the right of exclusive legislation over League Island, in the Delaware river, in the County of Philadelphia,'" etc., the Court of Common Pleas has appointed seven Viewers to estimate and determine the fair value of the land above described, proposed to be taken for national uses, and to designate the owners thereof as far as the same can be by them reasonably ascertained; and has fixed eleven o'clock in the forenoon of TUESDAY, the first day of October next, as a time for said Viewers to meet at the premises above described.

Said Viewers, for the purpose of examining the land so proposed to be taken, will meet at the time and place designated, at a point on the premises where Broad street crosses them, and will pass over the ground proposed to be taken, first to the East, and, then, returning to the point of departure, to the West. They will be upon your premises, if situated East of Broad street, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of the day designated; and if on the West of Broad street, between twelve and one o'clock on that day. JOHN G. JOHNSON.
17th Sept., 1867. JAMES LYND, City Solicitor. 9 17 4t

S. K. SMYTH. E. P. ADAIR
**SMYTH & ADAIR,**
Practical Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Superior Silver-Plated Ware,
GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS,
FACTORY AND SALESROOMS
NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
(Up Stairs.)
WAREROOM, NO. 1126 CHESNUT STREET
(Second Floor),
6 27 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST QUALITY
BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,
FOR GENTS AND BOYS.
PRICES MODERATE.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 13 1rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS
AT RETAIL.
We have now in store the finest assortment of NEW DESIGNS
DECORATIVE
WALL PAPERS
Ever offered in this city, and at right prices.
JOHN H. LONGSTRETH,
9 19 6t* NO. 12 NORTH THIRD ST.

RARE MANUFACTURES
IN FINE CONFECTIONS,
FOR CHOICE PRESENTS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
8 27 tuths4mrp NO. 1210 MARKET ST.

GRIFFITH & PACE,
NO. 600 ARCH STREET.
NEW STYLE FIRE-PROOF.
BRITANNIA WARE.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
4 10] KITCHEN UTENSILS.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of THOMAS McGUIGAN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the court to report distribution of the fund in the Court arising from sale of premises No. 2 Strawberry street, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 30, 1867, at 3½ P. M., at the office of E. H. THARP, Esq., No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 9 19 1t s tu5t

## STATEMENT

OF THE
BUFFALO CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.
AUGUST 1, 1867.

CAPITAL STOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| All paid in, in CASH | $200,000 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand | 1,360 15 |
| Cash in Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank | 2,549 19 |
| Cash in First National Bank | 4,581 86 |
| Cash in hands of Agents | 1,312 17 |
| United States 5-20 Registered Bonds | 182,187 50 |
| Personal Property | 4,194 23 |
| Loaned on call (secured by United States Government Bonds at par) | 41,350 00 |
| Premiums due | 585 00 |
| | $248,120 06 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of losses reported to the Company and not acted upon, probably no claim | $1,000 00 |

INCOME.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Premiums received | 27,915 29 |
| Premium Notes, Lake and Canal Risks | 585 00 |
| Amount of Premiums earned | 11,329 08 |
| Amount of interest money received | 6,667 72 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of Losses paid during the year | 5,021 73 |
| Amount of expenses during the year, including organization expenses, and supplies for one year at least | 12,865 02 |
| Amount of Taxes Paid | 286 20 |

WM. G. FARGO, PRESIDENT.
HENRY T. SMITH, SECRETARY.

POLICIES ISSUED BY
DUY & HOLLINSHEAD,
AGENTS,
No. 300 WALNUT STREET,
9 18 4t4p PHILADELPHIA.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $210·08 | taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881. | | |
| $231·58 | do. | do. | 5-20s of 1862. |
| $188·63 | do. | do. | 5-20s of 1864. |
| $220·63 | do. | do. | 5-20s of 1865. |
| $175·08 | do. | do. | 5-20s of '65, Jan. & July |
| $175·08 | do. | do. | 5-20s of '67. |
| $85·08 | do | do. | 5 ₱ cent. 10-40s. |
| $204·08 | do, | do. | 7 3-10 Cy. Aug. Issue. |
| $180·43 | do. | do. | 7 3-10 Cy. June Issue. |
| $174·43 | do. | do. | 7 3-10 Cy. July Issue. |

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

8 30 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

JUST LANDED,
AND IN STORE,
100 Cases of the Finest Quality
OLIVE OIL,
For Table Use.
FOR SALE BY THE CASE OR BOTTLE.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
NO. 1218 MARKET STREET,
Are now, and will continue to receive, daily, from all parts of the country, the best qualities of [9 10 tuths6t*
FAMILY FLOUR.

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 933 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
8 23 tuthsrp J. G. FULLER,

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS
Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

## PROTECTION TO INDUSTRY.

**Judge Kelley in the West—His Speech at Terre Haute—The South a Grain Country—The Northwest to Supply the World with Sugar from the Beet Root, Etc. Etc.**

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

TERRE HAUTE, Sept. 15.—This is a place that bears its patronymic well, for after crossing an almost unvarying prairie—a low and sandy soil—the excursionist is well pleased to put foot on a site so *terre-haute* as this on the bluffs of the Wabash! Could the immense amount of rain which fell in the vicinity of Philadelphia but lately have been impartially distributed, Terre Haute would not now be enveloped in an atmosphere so thoroughly impregnated with dust that it savors greatly of a second plague. Physically, this city, at the present time—though in the spring it is one of the most beautiful—needs not much comment; but politically it yields not to any other aggregation of people for vehemence in upholding Republican views, collectively and individually.

On Saturday night the old Court House, a relic of the city's infancy, was filled with an audience of people personally interested in any question of agricultural or industrial development. Judge Kelley spoke at length on the necessity of diversifying the productions of the West, and said:—

"Few of us understand the effects of a revolution in the industrial pursuits, not only of the people of the United States, but of the world, that must result from the late Rebellion and its effectual suppression. The guns that were fired on Sumter announced the beginning of a new cycle in human history; and if the American people prove as enterprising in the future as they have been in the past, and as true to their own interests as they were to the great interests of the country during the war, its immediate consequence will be the overthrow of every Government on the continent of Europe and the green isles of the ocean. The only two that will resist it will be the cities of the 'Zollverein' in present Prussia, and the magnanimous empire of Russia, whose serfs have been recently emancipated, and whose industry, *while perfectly free within the limits of the broad empire, is protected against conflicting industries by an adequate tariff.* * * * We have a distinct avowal in an elaborate work—studied by all Southern politicians and statesmen—*i. e., cotton is king* of the great coalition which existed between the monopolizing nation of England and the little oligarchy of the South, whereby the 'free trade' system would render the North and all nations subservient to their interests. During the existence of that coalition we consumed 445,445,000 pounds of sugar which we did not grow, and of all the wheat and agricultural products annually produced in this country, we exported less than one *forty-sixth part.* The attempt of the agricultural States thirty years since to establish the protective policy and promote domestic manufactures was a struggle to create such a division of labor as would afford a home market for their products, no longer in demand abroad. The markets in the Southwest, now so important, were then quite limited. As the protective system, coupled with internal improvements, if successfully accomplished, would inevitably tend to enhance the price of agricultural products, while the free trade and anti-internal improvement policy would as certainly reduce their value, the two systems were long considered so antagonistic that the success of the one would sound the knell of the other. Southern politicians remained inflexible, and refused to accept any policy except free trade, to the utter abandonment of the principles of protection. Resulting from this, we have from Secretary McCulloch's report to Congress last year, that the importations exceeded the exports, according to Custom House returns, eleven millions of dollars, while from false valuations the sum exceeded *one hundred millions of dollars*; and though we have mined, since 1848, one thousand millions of gold, none of it remains in the country—while we had gone in debt in State and railroad bonds, before the war, six hundred millions of dollars. *A nation can no more buy more than it sells without becoming deeply in debt and ultimately bankrupt, than can an individual or family.* * * * * * * There are no longer slaveholders in the South wanting cheap food for their slaves. Their capital has been exhausted in resisting the rightful powers of the Government—the aristocratic classes are impoverished and the humble classes, both late slaves and poor whites, have risen to the full stature of manhood. And they of the South are now proclaiming what their States are going to do. They purpose to revolutionize the country, and do for themselves what they never would permit the manufacturers of America or the farmers of the North to do for themselves, or their country—develope all their varied resources. They can raise wheat in every one of the Southern States. It ripens in Texas and Northern Louisiana in April. They are growing barley, corn, in all their States. They are raising grain this year to compete with the Northwest. Investigations ordered by the Confederate Government show that in Louisiana they are richer in salts than any other State of the Union; in Northern Louisiana the iron ore *is an impediment to agriculture.* It tells them of their rich copper deposits, and, above all, that they can raise wheat cheaper or more profitably than they can raise cotton, and that New Orleans ought to be the great grain city of the country. You may say they cannot raise as much on their exhausted lands as we of the Northwest. Remember they are on the seaboard and on navigable rivers; if a Southern farmer can raise one bushel of grain, it will equal two raised in the far-off Northwest, where, out of every two raised, one must pay the transportation cost; and the Southern man sells first, for he has but to put his grain on shipboard, send it but a little way down the river, and it is on the 'great highway of the nation'—the ocean. You cannot sell more grain than there is a market for, and they who get it first to market will sell first, and if the Southern countries do this, they will have the monopoly of trade. If you will diversify your production, as you may, you could make a home market for more grain than you have now, and would be able to grow rich in products, independent of your crop of grain. * * * During the three years prior to the war, the three great monopolizing nations bought from America, in the aggregate, $32,367,000 of pork, Indian corn, lumber, wheat, flour, and wool—a little over $10,000,000 per annum. Yet this year alone we have expended, in gold sent to foreign nations, between forty and fifty millions of dollars for sugar and molasses, which might as well have been bought in Indiana and Illinois. And the day is not far distant when these two States will supply Louisiana, and Texas, and the world with their sugar. The cultivation of this staple in the South is nearly at an end. The whole product of sugar of the world at this time is 2,800,000 tons, of which 630,000 tons are produced from a plant which you can grow more cheaply and surely in Indiana and Illinois than they are able to grow sugar-cane in Louisiana. It is among God's inevitable providences that the farming States of the West will hereafter supply the States of the South with sugar manufactured from beet-root! * * * As you go to France now for your sugar, so you go away from your own coal and iron beds for the iron ore of England, to lay in the shape of rails to cross your own rich and undeveloped mines. The industry of the country needs diversification, and though you may think I am unduly alarmed, you will find that though, like Cassandra, I was disbelieved, I have spoken the truth to this people, and they would not listen."

THE SUCCESSOR OF CONNESS.—Hon. Joseph P. Hoge, who represented the Galena (Illinois) District in Congress twenty years ago—1843 to 1847—and who is now a San Francisco lawyer, and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, is named as the probable choice of the now dominant party in that State for the Senatorship, vice John Conness.

## *CAMDEN AFFAIRS.*

ATTEMPTED SWINDLING UNDER AGGRAVATED CIRCUMSTANCES.—Yesterday, personally appeared before Justice Cassidy two aged people, for the purpose of being united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The bride was aged 92 and the groom 60. The former is the owner of a small house and lot of ground in Gloucester, where the parties reside. The conditions of the marriage were (as stated by the groom to the Justice) to be the surrender of the deed of said property to the groom.

Unfortunately, the would-be Benedict had commenced to celebrate his marriage before the knot was tied. In other words, he was drunk. The Justice refused to marry the couple, and committed the man to prison. The woman was then discovered to be an imbecile. Shortly after the commitment a son of the lady appeared, and made a charge against the seeker after matrimonial joys of attempting to swindle his mother out of her property. The inebriate was then held for trial.

THE INDEPENDENCE FIRE COMPANY.—The Independence Fire Company, No. 1, of Camden, will depart on an excursion to Salem, N. J., at 2 o'clock to-day. They start from Kaigan's Point at 2 o'clock, in the steamer Major Reybold, and will remain in Salem until Saturday. The steamer and hose carriage will be taken along, in order to give the people of that vicinity an opportunity of seeing the wonderful improvements made in fine apparatus. The steamer has been recently painted and the brass work polished. It presents a really fine appearance. Forty fully equipped members will accompany the apparatus. The Union Brass Band, a new but very efficient organization, will supply the company with music.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, which is to be held to-morrow (Friday) afternoon and evening, at the Musical Fund Hall, promises to be an important and interesting occasion. Some time since, the officers of the Institute requested the Board of Control to pass a resolution authorizing the holding of but one session of the schools, closing at 11 o'clock in the morning, on Friday, in order that all the teachers in the city might have an opportunity of attending the meeting of the Institute. This request was complied with by the Board, and the young folks will accordingly have an extra holiday to-morrow afternoon.

The sessions of the Institute will commence at 2 o'clock, and will be opened with prayer by the Rev. Alfred Cookman, of the Spring Garden Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The reading of the minutes and other introductory exercises will then take place, and at half-past 2, the Rev. Jesse H. Jones, of New York, will deliver a lecture on a subject of great interest to teachers "The Transition Era in Systems of Education," in the course of which he will draw a comparison between former methods of instruction and the present system of object teaching, which is so rapidly becoming popular with the public.

At 4:30 and 7:30 P. M., Dr. Dio Lewis, the celebrated physical instructor, of Boston, will lecture before the Institute, on "Physical Exercises." At the close of each lecture an opportunity will be given for the asking of questions, and a general discussion will follow. In addition to the teachers of the public schools, it is expected and desired that the public will attend the meetings, ample arrangements for their accommodation having been made.

CITY POLITICS.—The proceedings of the great meeting of the Union League which was held last evening will be found in full elsewhere in to-day's TELEGRAPH. The resolutions adopted on this occasion are pithy and to the point, and the fact that two of the resolutions embody the language and sentiments of such shining Democratic lights as James K. Polk and James Buchanan imparts to them additional weight and interest.

The great meeting of to-morrow evening will be that of the Twenty-sixth Ward Republicans, at Kater Hall, where addresses will be delivered by the Hon. Charles O'Neill, the Hon. Morton McMichael, General Louis Wagner, General Joshua T. Owen, and other prominent speakers.

This evening, at 8 o'clock, the Republicans of the First Division of the Twentieth Ward will assemble at the northeast corner of Seventh and Girard avenue, to commence operations in that section of the city.

There will also be a meeting of the Republicans of the Eleventh Division of the Twenty-fourth Ward at 8 o'clock this evening, at the northwest corner of Thirty-fifth and Haverford streets.

The Democracy of the Fourth Ward will meet at the house of Adam Basher at 8 o'clock this evening.

The campaign will be opened at Frankford on Saturday evening, when a ward meeting will be held, at which addresses will be delivered by ex-Governor James Pollock, Hon. James M. Scovel, of Camden, N. J., General Joshua T. Owen, Hon. William B. Mann, A. W. Henzey, Esq., Colonel James Given, and others. Let there be a good turnout on the occasion.

FIRE FROM CARELESSNESS.—A fire broke out last night in the premises No. 1215 Ridge avenue. The house is leased by Mrs. Elizabeth Megargee, who rents the first floor to a tinsmith named Miles Rittenhouse. It appears that when he shut up his store at 6 o'clock last evening there was no appearance of fire. About 10 o'clock in the evening, as Mrs. Megargee was retiring, she smelt smoke, as if pine wood were burning; but thinking nothing of it at the time, she made no further searches. This morning about 6 o'clock, having occasion to go into the cellar to get something, she was much surprised to see fire coming through the floor of the tinshop into the cellar. She ran up and gave the alarm, and Officer Wolfington, of the Sixth District, ran up, and breaking in the front door, found that the floor was burned through just underneath the back window, and the fire was still burning. He procured some water, and put it out without any assistance. It seems that a few days ago Rittenhouse had emptied the charcoal dust from a barrel upon the floor, in order to have it removed. Just before closing the shop last evening, he had emptied the ashes of a portable furnace upon the pile, supposing every spark of fire to have been extinguished. A little spark of fire remained, however, and catching the charcoal dust, had smouldered all night, owing to the absence of a draft. The inmates of the house made a narrow escape, as in a short time the flames would have got such headway as to endanger the whole building. As it was, the damage was but trifling.

THE SAMPSON SCALE.—We have examined one of the scales manufactured by the Sampson Scale Company, of New York, now in use at the extensive iron and steel establishment of William F. Potts, No. 1225 Market street, who is a pioneer in the iron business, and one of the first to adopt any matter of interest to mechanical men, or those in the iron trade. The superiority claimed for this scale, over all others, is—1st. Its accuracy. The levers of the platform scales now in use are from nine to twelve feet long, which makes them liable to spring, whilst in this scale the longest lever is but nine inches; moreover, it is free from check-rods, balls, and pipe-levers, the tortion of which causes inaccuracy. 2d, Sensitiveness of balance, being capable of denoting from the fraction of a pound to any number of tons. 3d. Exactness and facility of adjustment, which can be done by means of a nut attached to the lever in a moment. 4th. Durability. All the friction caused by the oscillations of the platform are borne by a system of yokes and links, which perform the service of check-rods and balls, and not, as heretofore, by the knife-edges or pivots. The further advantages are cheapness of construction, adaptability to any location, and compactness. We understand an agent of the Company is receiving orders for the Sampson Scale, at the store of Farrell, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street.

THE NAMES OF THE STREETS.—It is often impossible for a wayfaring man, even though he be not a fool, to discover his precise locality, as far as any assistance is rendered by the signboards on the corner houses which, once upon a time, were inscribed with the names of the streets. The combined effect of the atmosphere and the rain has rendered many of these inscriptions illegible, others have been torn down, and in many places none have ever been put up. In the evening, the difficulty is still greater, and it is especially inconvenient for persons who are riding in the cars. In New York and other large cities, the lamp at every street corner displays the name of the two streets in perfectly legible characters, which are readered even more intelligible at night by the strong glare of the gas. Yesterday afternoon, the Police Committee of Councils took measures to inaugurate a similar system in this city, and this afternoon a bill will be read in place to carry the measure into effect. We hope it will meet with approval, as the few hundred dollars' expense which will attend the measure will be more than counterbalanced by the convenience of the public.

PETTY POLICE ITEMS.—A man named Jack Robinson was taken to Alderman Maule's office, yesterday, in a state popularly known as "three sheets in the wind." When in the presence of his Honor, Jack did not behave himself in a manner that showed due respect to authority. Remonstrance being of no avail, the Alderman committed him, in default of $1000 bail, and sent him below to have a chance to get sober and reflect on his misdeeds.

Delia Marks, a colored damsel of bulky proportions, was before Alderman Hibberd upon the charge of relieving a colored man employed in De Haven's cellar, at Sixth and Arch streets, of the care of a silver watch. As the man did not care about having such relief, he had Delia taken into custody. She was held in $600 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

Last night Charles Higgins found a quantity of rope and a jib on wharf No. 12, Port Richmond, which had not been lost. Charles encountered a slight opposition in removing the plunder, in the character of a vigilant policeman, who kindly conducted him to Alderman Sinex's office. That gentleman, after hearing the facts of the case, held Charles in $500 bail to answer for his little mistake.

Henry Blythe was arrested upon a charge of receiving stolen goods. It is asserted that he bought a quantity of goods that were stolen from the Boston Company's wharf, at Pine street, knowing them to have been stolen. After an examination before Alderman Morrow, he was held for a further hearing.

AN ENTERPRISING THIEF.—A colored youth named William H. Sharp has managed to secure considerable notoriety by his operations in Delaware county, and the rural sections of the city. It appears that he has been in the habit of hiring himself out to various families, and then plunders them of anything valuable he can conveniently carry away with him. Amongst his other operations he stole a valuable gold watch from Mr. Thomas Adams, of Kingsessing, a horse from Mr. Withers, of Delaware county, a gun, and some clothing from Mr. Eliet Moore, of Delaware county, and a gun and equipments from Mr. Jesse Datten, of Chester. He was arrested by Officer Dales, of the Sixteenth District, and after a hearing before Alderman Allen, was held for a further examination of the case.

THE SOUTHERN YELLOW FEVER RELIEF FUND, which is being collected under the auspices of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, already amounts to about one thousand dollars, and is rapidly increasing. Mr. William L. James, the General Agent of the Company, however, deems it necessary to caution the public against paying money to any unauthorized persons on behalf of this fund. There is in every community a class of men with such surprising littleness of soul that they would embrace such an opportunity for swindling, if the opportunity was presented. Therefore, let all contributions be sent direct to the General Agent, Mr. James, or to Messrs. William C. Harris & Co., No. 125 South Third street, who are the only persons authorized to make collections.

THE WECCACOE LEGION, a new military organization, is getting well under way. Company A having received its complement of recruits, forty-eight in number, and been duly inspected and accepted by the mustering officer. The election for officers of this Company was held last evening, and resulted in the choice of the following:—Captain, E. F. Wallington, of the 72d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers; First Lieutenant, John P. Denny, of the 4th Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves; and Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Jahvans, of the 72d Volunteers. No person will be admitted to the Legion who did not serve in the Union army at least three months during the war.

A THREE-CORNERED FIGHT.—About 10 o'clock last evening three roughs got into a fight in Main street, Frankfort. Knives were drawn, and a reckless and bloody scene ensued. The men cut and slashed at each other until the blood ran in torrents. They gave the names of Edward Hicks, Henry Hinckley, and Edward Warner. The two latter were so severely cut about the head as to be unable to appear. Hicks was arrested, and, after a hearing before Alderman Holmes, was held in $1000 bail for assault and battery with intent to kill.

DISHONEST WASHERWOMAN.—Kate Singleton, a colored woman, has been going the rounds of Philadelphia, in order to get employment as a washerwoman. From her actions it seems that she needed watching as much as she did the washing. Being engaged by the family of Dr. Williams, at Thirty-seventh and Bridge streets, she took advantage of them, and stole a bundle of ladies' clothing. She was arrested soon afterwards, and had a hearing before Alderman Allen, who held her in $400 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

STORE ROBBERY.—Last night the drug store of Mr. Ambrose Smith, at the N. E. corner of Broad and Chesnut streets, was entered and robbed. The thieves obtained entrance by going through an alley-way leading from Juniper street and jumping a fence at the rear of the yard. They then forced a back window and got into the store. They could not find any money, but opened a case and took a lot of fine brushes and fancy articles, amounting in value to about one hundred dollars.

FOR THE SEASIDE.—The fall arrangement of the trains on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, which is published elsewhere, goes into operation to-day. The mail trains will hereafter leave Vine street ferry at 7:30 A. M. and Atlantic City at 3:42 P. M. This is the most delightful month of all the year at the seaside, and, although the fashionable "season" has closed, persons who really wish to enjoy a grand bath and a good time generally have still the best of opportunities for doing so.

THE ARRIVAL OF BISHOP WOOD.—Owing to a delay in the arrival of the steamship Arago at New York, with the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, of this city, on board, the grand reception which had been arranged for him this afternoon is necessarily postponed. The Arago arrived at New York this morning, and it is expected that the programme for the reception, as already published by us, will be carried out on Saturday afternoon.

RIVER PIRATES.—Samuel Taylor and James Montgomery were arrested yesterday in Marlborough street, upon a charge of larceny. It is asserted that they went aboard the canal boat "Mary Ann," that is lying at Marlborough street wharf, and stole a quantity of rope from it. They were observed, and soon afterwards arrested, and taken before Alderman Clouds, who held them in $500 bail each to answer.

THE PHILOPATRIAN SOCIETY will hold their festival this afternoon on the grounds of the St. John's Orphan Asylum, where the grand reception of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood was to have taken place. Although Bishop Wood could not reach the city in time for the formal reception this afternoon, it is thought that he may be present on the occasion.

COMMISSIONED.—Louis J. Sacristé, who served with great credit during the war, and left the army as a Brevet Major of Volunteers, has just passed a successful examination before the Board at New York city, and been commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the 20th Regular Infantry.

LARCENY.—Adelia Marks was before Alderman Hibberd yesterday, charged with the larceny of a watch and $9, the property of Isaac Anderson. She was committed in default of $500 bail to answer.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
*Receiving Daily.*
*Receiving Daily.*
*Receiving Daily.*
*Summer Goods closing out at very low rates.*
*Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, *And* No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LEADERS OF FASHION, as well as gentlemen of moderate taste in matters of dress, are respectfully invited to inspect Warburton's new styles of hats for autumn wear. Due regard has been given to the best American and foreign productions, with the sole view of presenting to his patrons, in the new styles now offered, all that is desirable in shape, durability, easy fitting, and ventilation. WARBURTON, Fashionable Hatter, No. 430 Chesnut street, next door to the Post Office.

A MASS MEETING of the friends of reform will be held at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Ready-Made Clothing Store, No. 824 Chesnut street, under the Continental, every day this week, to take into consideration the purchase of their Fall Clothing of the new styles and reduced prices. All persons, without distinction of party, are invited.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street,

AS THE time draws nearer for the grand distribution of presents among the shareholders of the Riverside Institute the interest increases. Only a few days will elapse before the grand event will take place. The principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, is thronged early and late by those who are anxious to aid in the good work. The shares are sold at one dollar. Each share secures a handsome steel-plate engraving and a present besides. The total value of the presents is $300,000, there being nearly four hundred, worth from $50 up to $40,000, the latter figures representing the value of the first present on the list. If you expect to subscribe, do so at once, as the rush at the last moment will no doubt prevent many from doing so.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Debility and Languor.—To remove the cause and prevent the effects is the true theory on which the treatment by these medicines is founded. Languor arises from debility, and debility from impoverishment of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. If from the latter, the Pills are the best tonic medicines in use, and for their purifying and sanative properties they stand unequalled. For sick headache, nervous disorders, enervation, indigestion, and depression of spirits, they are the only remedy. Sold by all Druggists.

CAR ADVERTISING.—Inside signs executed upon glass in the highest style of the art. Price $12 per annum, or 10 for $100, including sign and frame.
INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING CO.,
No. 44 S. Third street, second story.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

A CUP OF COFFEE OR TEA, such as you can get at Morse's Saloons, No. 902 and 904 Arch street—is very refreshing, especially for ladies out shopping.

SPRING MATTRESSES made to order, or mended equal to new, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THOSE beautiful Photo-Miniatures are made for only $1 (larger sizes in proportion), at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS laid at a moment's notice. Workmen always ready at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

MODEL SHOTLDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
☞ McINTIRE & BROTHER,
☞ McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street. ☜
No. 1035 Chesnut street. ☜

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 519 Minor St.

☞ FALL OVERCOATS AND SUITS.
☞ *Full Overcoats and Suits.*
☞ *Full Overcoats and Suits.*
☞ *Full Overcoats and Suits.*
*Fashionable and Cheap.* ☜
*Fashionable and Cheap.* ☜
*Fashionable and Cheap.* ☜
*Fashionable and Cheap.* ☜
☞ *Our preparations for fall and winter have been on the largest scale, and we are now ready with the best and largest stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing ever offered in Philadelphia.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
*The Largest Clothing House,*
*Oak Hall,*
*The corner of Sixth and Market streets.*

## MARRIED.

EVERETT—GLENN.—In this city, August 8, 1867, by Rev. Thomas Goodwin, Dr. BENJAMIN C. EVERETT, Principal of the Philadelphia Surgeons' Bandage Institute, and Mrs. ANNIE F. GLENN, also of Philadelphia.

HOLMES—ROBB.—In East Whiteland, Chester county, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. R. M. Patterson, of Philadelphia, JOHN A. HOLMES, of St. Louis, Mo., to BELLE B., daughter of Archimedes Robb, Esq.

## DIED.

BOND.—On the 17th instant, JOSEPH BOND, son of William and Catharine Bond, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1247 Passyunk road, on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

HOFFMAN.—On the 17th instant, CATHERINE HOFFMAN, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Main street, Germantown, on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

KELLER.—On the 16th instant, JOHN C. KELLER, aged 42 years.

The male friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Eli Hallowell, No. 1330 Spring Garden street.

MCCALLA.—On the 18th inst., ELLEN MCCALLA, daughter of the late Andrew and Ellen McCalla.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 513 Pine street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MCFADDEN.—On the 18th instant, MARGARET, wife of William McFadden, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 146 John street, Manayunk, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

COPPER RIVETS AND BURRS, COPPER Tacks, Brass Escutcheon Pins, Zinc Nails, French Wire Nails, and the usual variety of Iron Nails, Sprigs, Clouts, Tacks, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

NEAT AND LIGHT ANTIQUE BRONZED Brackets for household use or fancy business establishments, and a variety of iron brackets for shelving or mantels, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FLOUR DEALERS' PINCERS, HAM AND Cheese Testers, Tinned Cheese Knives, Bung Drivers, Box and Barrel Scrapers, and a variety of other Store Stools, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On 5-20s of 1864, | a difference of | $234'33 will be paid. |
| On 5-20s of 1865, | do. | $189'33 will be paid. |
| On 5-20s of 1865, | do. | $199'33 will be paid. |
| On 5-20s of July '65, | do | $174'33 will be paid. |
| On 1881s, | do. | $209'33 will be paid. |
| On 10-40s, | do. | $84'33 will be paid. |
| On 7-30s, 2d series, | do. | $160'33 will be paid. |
| On 7-30s, 3d series, | do, | $174'33 will be paid. |

(For each thousand exchanged.) [9 3 1mSp

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 8 5p

FLY NETS. KNEASS & CO., No. 631 MARKET Street, BIG HORSE In the Door. [4 11 tuths5p

# THIRD EDITION

## THE INDIAN WAR.

**More Fighting—The Savages Troublesome Everywhere—Progress of the Peace Commissioners, Etc. Etc.**

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—Letters from Fort Dodge say that the Indians are very numerous in that vicinity. The scouts say that the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Camanches, and Kiowas have consolidated, and there are two thousand of them on the war-path. On the 10th inst., thirty miles from Fort Dodge, a train of forty wagons, laden with Spencer ammunition and quartermaster's stores, *en route* for Fort Dodge, was attacked and five wagons captured. The day following another train was attacked, twenty-five miles above Fort Dodge, and four men killed, twelve mules captured, and near Fort Lyons, a train bound to New Mexico was attacked and sixty mules taken. The stage company's station, at Cameron crossing, was robbed of ten mules the same night.

Two fatal cases of cholera occurred in Omaha yesterday, J. B. Sutton, a prominent citizen, was one of them.

A telegram from North Platte, on the 17th, says:—The Indian Commissioners have arrived. Two hundred Indians are there, with Spotted Tail, Standing Elk, Swift Bear, Pawnee Killer, Turkey Foot, and other chiefs. A council was to be held yesterday afternoon.

Three women and three children captured were delivered up by Spotted Tail.

The Montana volunteers, under Colonel Howe, had a fight with the Indians on the Boulder on the 30th ult. The troops afterwards found the outfitting tools and coat belonging to Captains Weston and Hodge, who were reported killed on the 2d ult. The coat had several bullet and arrow holes through it. Three men were picked up, all severely wounded; also reported that they had fought the Indians all the way from Fort Smith, and confirm the previous reports about the fight at that point. One lieutenant and three men were killed, and three others wounded. All the hay in that vicinity has been burned.

Colonel Howe has been reinforced with 80 men and a piece of artillery.

An expedition under Captain Nelson is pushing for the Yellow Stone, against the Upper Sioux and Blackfeet.

It is stated that the Crows, though professing peace, were undoubtedly engaged in many depredations throughout that country.

## UTAH.

**Serious Quarrel Among the Mormons—The United States Openly Denounced—Polygamy to Be Continued, Etc.**

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—A violent harangue was delivered at the Tabernacle in Salt Lake City on the 8th inst. Brother Sloan, editor of the *Deseret News*, declared himself a polygamist, and would remain so. He had violated and would continue to violate the laws of Congress prohibiting polygamy. He denounced the Government as tyrannical and unjust, and as having no right to make laws for the Saints. He urged upon the Saints the practice of polygamy as a necessity for upholding their institutions and for the enhancement of their salvation.

Elder Kimball followed, approving the sentiments uttered by Sloan. As a polygamist he was sound. He had seventy children and concubines, and that in fifty years the Kimball family would outnumber the present aggregate of the Saints.

## *FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.*

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.

**Personal.**

Commissioner Rollins returned this morning, and is on duty.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chandler, returned to Washington this morning.

Major General W. S. Hancock called on Secretary McCulloch this morning. It is not known when he will leave the city.

**Philadelphia Democratic Delegation.**

The Philadelphia Democrats are still here, working like beavers to get control of all the Federal patronage in your city.

**The Efforts of Hungry Politicians.**

The approaching election in Pennsylvania makes it desirable to both parties to have as many places for political warriors as the Persian army. Some Democratic politicians here complain at the insufficient number of places given them by Collector Cake, of your port. It is thought, however, that headquarters will appreciate the order that Cake has brought out of chaos, and the bank-like precision with which the revenue is collected at Philadelphia, more than the complaints of hungry office-seekers.

**Extradition Case at Toronto.**

TORONTO, Sept. 19.—Spalding, alias Howard, the Chicago forger, was discharged by the Police Magistrate yesterday, the evidence being insufficient to warrant his extradition. Ulink and Hertger have been remanded for a further hearing.

## *THE ODD FELLOWS.*

*From the New York papers of to-day.*

The Grand Lodge of the United States reconvened at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. After prayer by the Grand Chaplain, Rev. I. D. Williamson, the Grand Officers and a representation from a quorum of Grand Bodies being present, the jurisdictions were called in their respective order for the presentation of business. This order of business through with, the Grand Lodge resolved itself into secret session for the purpose of placing the unwritten work of the Order before the representatives, and immediately resumed according to the order for the day. The yeas and nays were then taken upon the adoption of the resolution relative to the amendment or alteration of that portion of the laws which prohibit a non-beneficiary class, when it was decided, by a vote of 32 for to 61 against, to make no changes thereupon at present.

Representative Lamberton, of Pennsylvania, asked permission to introduce a resolution that the next session of the Grand Lodge be held in the city of Pittsburg, Pa. Resolution received and laid over under the rule.

A resolution was offered by Representative Hodges, of Massachusetts, that the 25th of April be designated and set aside as a day for the general observance of the subordinate lodges. Laid over under the rule.

Representative Garey, of Maryland, from the Legislative Committee, made the following report, which was adopted:—

To the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States:—The Legislative Committee, to whom so much of the Grand Sire's report as alludes to the degree of Rebekah has been referred, beg leave to report that inasmuch as the question of the repeal of the law establishing this degree has been referred by the session of 1866 to this session of the Grand Lodge, and as no action has yet been taken on the subject, and it is uncertain whether the degree will be abolished or not, the Committee, after much deliberation, respectfully submit that under existing circumstances legislation of the important character urged upon the M. W. Grand Sire is at present inexpedient. The pressure of business upon this Committee during the brief session of this body forbids them from giving the time to the consideration of the subject which is necessary to perfect the legislation suggested. And the committee therefore recommend, that if it be the pleasure of the Grand Lodge to continue the degree, and to adopt further measures to perfect it, that the same be referred to a special committee, to report at the next session. In regard to the want of uniformity in the recognition or reception of this work of the several jurisdictions also alluded to by the M. W. Grand Sire, the committee are of opinion that as this degree was originally adopted as a mere side degree or privilege, and is not an integral part of the work of the Order, (see Digest, p. 147), its reception ought not to be made compulsory upon those jurisdictions that are unwilling to receive it.

The afternoon session was almost wholly consumed in disposing of previously proposed amendments to the constitution of the Grand Lodge, most of which were finally deferred for the action of future sessions.

During the day various eloquent tributes were paid to recently deceased members of the Grand Lodge.

The following resolution, offered by Representative Garey, of Maryland, on behalf of the Legislative Committee, was adopted:—

*Resolved*, That whenever, in the judgment of a State Grand Body, it may be expedient, it shall be lawful to allow a Lodge or Encampment to be resuscitated, upon the application of five of the former members of the Lodge, or seven of the former members of the Encampment, as the case may be, to give the name, charter, and effects of such defunct subordinates to such applicants.

*Provided*, That the petitioners, at the time of their application, shall not be connected with any other subordinate Lodge or Encampment.

# FOURTH EDITION

## *LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.*

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

**The Death of Sir Frederick Bruce.**

Senator Sumner telegraphed to Secretary Seward last night, from Boston, that Sir Frederick Bruce arrived at the Tremont House at [illegible] o'clock, very ill, and died at two o'clock [illegible] morning.

The Secretary, at 4 o'clock this morning, received [illegible]. Mr. Ford, *Charge d'Affaires*, to confer upon the subject. Mr. Howard, of the British Legation, proceeded to Boston at 7 o'clock this morning. The Government and the British Legation have communicated the sad intelligence to London. [illegible]nts for his interment are deferred, waiting [illegible]structions from London. Orders have been [illegible]ssued to pay proper honors to the deceased at Boston. [illegible]e Departments is at half-mast. The flag over the State [illegible]

**Visitors to the White House.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—[illegible]There was an array of distinguished visitors at the White House this morning.

General Hancock visited [illegible]neral Grant at the War Department, after which General Grant accompanied him to see the President, with whom they had an interview.

Fitz John Porter, Secretary Seward, Governor Fenton of New York, Samuel J. Ran[illegible]dall, and his party, also visited the Executive Mansion.

**Yellow Fever.**

The Navy Department has intelligence of the death, by yellow fever, on the 13th instant, at Pensacola, Fla., of Acting Master H. C. Wade, commanding the Yucca.

Also, on board the Tacony, on the 15th inst., Frank Supples, ordinary seamen; on the 16th, J. F. Weidlin, private of marines; and on the 17th, of William Paul, quarter gunner.

General Townsend has received a despatch from Captain Swartout, dated Galveston, 18th inst., announcing that Mrs. Griffin, the wife of the late Brevet Major-General Griffin, left there on the 18th for New York. She was well.

A telegram to Colonel Graham, Acting Register of the Treasury, was received this morning from a son of Register Colby, and announces that his father is ill beyond hope of recovery.

**The Ship Kearsarge.**

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—The ship Kearsarge, from New Orleans for Boston, before reported on fire at Newport, has been pumped out so that she is now afloat. She will be towed to Boston soon. The ship is badly burned in the lower hold, the fire having evidently been smould

## THE ROMANCE OF MEDICINE.

*From London Society.*

The Romance of Medicine! Is it possible that there is a particle of romance in so unromantic a subject? I think there is; and, indeed, having looked at the subject in various ways in reference to this paper, my general feeling is that of dismay at the abundance and variety of my materials, if I can only manage to transfer to my readers the feelings with which they have impressed myself. At the outset of the subject, I may say that I am well prepared for a general sneer against medicine; and with the feeling that prompts it I confess I have a great sympathy. "I don't believe in medicine," it may be urged; "and the best doctors give as little medicine as they can. Voltaire used to say that the doctors poured medicine, of which they knew little, into a body of which they knew nothing. I dare say doctors have not changed much since the times of Cervantes and Moliere, although their modes have shifted." Thus much the imaginary objector; and there is a good deal of ground for this kind of imputation. I met a man the other day who was very indignant because his doctor had knocked off his bitter beer. He said he should keep on changing his doctor until he met with one who would strongly recommend bitter beer. He did not think he should have far to go. Now this is a fair example of the wonderful inconsistencies of the medical profession. Take the case of a cold. One man will tell you to drink a bottle of port; another man will tell you to drink slops; another man will tell you to drink nothing at all, or restrict you to three teaspoonsful of liquid in the course of the day. In reference to this dry system, which has the eminent authority of Dr. C. J. B. Williams, the popular belief will be that the remedy is worse than the disease. This is only taking a trivial instance of confusion and contradiction. Then what remarkable revolutions there have been in medical opinion, of which the conflict between the lowering treatment and the stimulating treatment is an example.

Again, did you ever know half-adozen medical men agreed on the treatment of cholera? In medicine, more than any other direction, science moves slowly, "working on from point to point." It wonderfully illustrates the marvels of our frame, that in the present day new discoveries relating to the human body are now and then being made; that medical men, as in the instance of Dr. Bright, are immortalizing their names by giving them to the new diseases they have detected; that medical science is avowedly full of problems, some of which appear insoluble, while in the case of others we are slowly and tentatively moving towards a solution. To speak accurately, medicine is not a science, but an art, the art of the application of many sciences. It is a true saying that the surgeon requires an eagle's eye, a lady's hand, and a lion's heart. The greater his acquaintance with the sciences and his own resources, and the habit of intercommunication with his brethren, the greater will be the ability of the medical man to perform his healing office. Only it is worth while, as a preliminary step, to settle our notions of the place of medicine in the order of things. The medical man requires to be saved from his friends rather than from his enemies. There is a numerous class, chiefly women, children, and nervous people, who look on a doctor in the light of a deity. He is their director—the mainspring of a system of lay popery—who controls their actions with irresponsible power; and it is greatly to his credit that, in the plenitude of his tyranny, he does not play vagaries to tax to their extreme limit the principles of credulity and undue deference to authority. Men who see a good deal of this sort of thing become cynical, at least until they become ill. Let it be fairly understood that medicine is an art beset with limitations and imperfections; that cases can only generally be referred to classes, but each case has to be considered in its own circumstances; that medical men are liable to errors in observation and reasoning; and that even when these errors are minimized, there is uncertainty, and limitation, and obscurity about the medical means employed.

Then take the rational middle view, that in spite of all the empiricism that belongs to medicine, and all the mere theorizing, there exist also real principles and a safe experience, and mere sneers at medicine are seen to be ignorant and unphilosophical. Those are wise words in the Apocrypha:—"Honor a physician with the honor due unto him for the uses which ye may have of him: for the Lord hath created him. * * * The Lord hath created medicine out of the earth; and he that is wise will not abhor them. Then give place to the physician, for the Lord hath created him; let him not go from thee, for thou hast need of him. There is a time when in their hands there is good success."

It is popularly said that after the age of forty every man is either a fool or a physician. I think, however, that there is a very numerous class who are a little of both. That I may not be included in my own limb of the classification, let me hasten to say that I am merely a layman and an outsider, and my remarks must be taken at their worth. The only practical advice which I shall venture to give is, that if you really understand your own case, and it is a simple one, don't be in too great a hurry to send for the doctor; but if you really feel yourself out of your depth, send for one. Sir Henry Holland has an essay, "On Points where a Patient may judge for himself;" and a little experience and common sense would save medical men much trouble. At the present day there is a great deal of general medical discussion, at least among people who have arrived at a certain time of life. I think it is Mr. Carlyle who says that a man who has a perfectly healthy stomach does not know that he has a stomach. But there comes a time when a man makes the appalling discovery that he has a stomach, not to mention liver and lights, and a lot of other unfashionable things. Then men fall back on their smattering of physiology and medicine. One day the world is discussing Mr. Banting and his triumphant loss in weight. People grew marvellously nervous about obesity, and every portly gentleman echoed "Hamlet's" lament, "O that this too, too solid flesh would melt!"

The other day, the *Lancet* started people on a different cue. The public, as a public, was falling into the habit of using stimulants. People do not become intoxicated after the grand gentlemanly manner of their forefathers, who took their bottles of port after dinner, but all day long they are taking sherry or brandy in aerated drinks. Our wine-glasses are much too large, and we use cylindrical champagne-glasses which must be tossed off at once. The general result is, that there is a good deal of vague medical talk just now. Obesity is a misfortune, although nature probably gives the additional covering because she sees that such is wanting; and there may be a good deal of truth in the present crusade against beer and brandy and soda. But when once this becomes a popular topic there is a great deal of exaggeration used, and other matters, equally or more important, become overlooked. Nature is not such a very bad guide after all; the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, as the doctors call it, is a wonderful agency, devising the most curious contrivances for remedying or modifying an evil. The excellency of a medical man lies in the fact that he is able to interpret and succor nature, and in this lies the groundwork of the proverb cited above—which is, nevertheless, a confession of the shortcomings of medical science—that the best doctors give the least medicine. The best law of medicine is that the intelligent man should follow nature, and should live naturally.

The prophylactic power of medicine is one of its most important aspects. It is far better to keep yourself well by simple means than to recover health on the most elaborate system. A broken vase, though mended, is not so good an article as the vase unbroken. The truck that used to carry ten tons, after it has been repaired can only carry six. There is a medical theory that if a man will only take sufficient care of himself, his corporal mechanism will last out till the wheels voluntarily stop through sheer use and duration. Nothing is clearer than that our frames are only lent us for a terminable period, and that, without the intervention of positive disease, our life attains its kindly natural pause. How Tithonus regrets the lot of

"Happy men who have the power to die,
And grassy barrows of the happier dead."

We remember the imagery of Lucretius, that he who has feasted at the banquet of life should be contented, as a satisfied guest, to take his departure. "Men fear death," says Bacon, "as children fear to go into the dark," and to die is, after all, as natural an act as to be born. The real horror of death is quite independent of physical considerations. Sir Benjamin Brodie says, and the observation of most medical men coincides with his, that the physical act of decease is rarely accompanied with pain. We accept nature's kindly law. We are tenants for life, or rather tenants at will, and the usufruct, but not the absolute possession. To quote the noble line of Lucretius:—

"Vitaque mancipio nulli datur, omnibus usui."

Of the romance that attends the history of medicines there can be no doubt. Many are the strange events that have occurred before, to use the quaint language of an old author, they have passed "from the bowels of the earth to the bowels of the patient." We are able to point to positive achievements of medicine, and the fair hope of achievements to come. "Who can tell the power of the hidden herb?" asks Spenser, in the "Faëry Queen." Much has medical science done in the way of specifics, the discovery of remedies, whose exact action may not, perhaps, be understood or explained, but whose healing effects are happily known. Think of the Jesuits, who, happily for humanity, discovered the bark of the chinchona tree, which is the sheet-anchor in ague. There is reason to hope that we may yet discover a specific against other frightful diseases.

Most persons know the story of Waterton's wanderings in South America in search of the secret of the wourali poison—an eminent example of the enterprise of medical discovery. Then take Jenner's discovery of inoculation for small-pox. I am sorry to hear that there are persons in this country who violently attack inoculation. I heard of a poor woman the other day who, persuaded by the talk of ignorant people, refused to have her child vaccinated, and shortly afterwards the poor little thing lost its eyesight by small-pox. Our own age has made several remarkable discoveries. Look at the grand discovery of chloroform, which has saved thousands of hours of helpless agony. There is no tale of daring and discovery more remarkable than the narrative of the hours which Professor Simpson and his friends in Edinburgh spent in testing various narcotic agencies, until they become first exhilarated and then insensible while testing chloroform, and awoke to the conviction that they had now become acquainted with the most powerful anæsthetic known or conceived. The whole history of anæsthetics, from the days of Sir Humphrey Davy, or rather from Cavendish and Priestley, form one of the most remarkable chapters in the history of human progress. It is possible, according to Dr. Antsey's "Narcotics and Stimulants," that the wonderful properties of the Peruvian coco may be made extensively useful in this country. The discovery of cod-liver oil has been a boon of the most inestimable kind. Dr. Williams states that in a certain he prescribed it in eleven thousand cases, and in ninety-five per cent. with beneficial results. It is now known that consumption is curable in its earlier stages. It was stated in the recent Hunter trial, in the Court of Queen's Bench, that the average length of consumptive cases, which used to be two years, is now prolonged to five years. Even where medicine cannot heal, it obtains one of its greatest triumphs in palliating a disorder. There never was a time in the history of medicine when its soothing and alleviating side was so assiduously and successfully cultivated as at the present time.

Then the knowledge of the human frame daily grows more extensive and exact. Look at Laennec's wonderful discovery of the stethoscope. It is now known that of the three organs which make the tripod of life—brain, lungs, and heart (according to Bichât's theory, now generally received, death always issues from one of these three avenues)—diseases of the heart, which were once considered exceedingly rare, are the most common, and probably the least hurtful. It is half the battle with disease to know accurately what is really the matter with the patient. There appears to be no reason to doubt that the average length of human life is more extended than it used to be, and some share in this is to be set down to medicine, especially in its sanitary and prophylactic side. The progress of knowledge, the scientific insight into disease, form the basis and pledge of subsequent prevention, cure, or alleviation. I take from Mr. Bowman's "Address in Surgery" (1866), statements of the facts of medical progress so marvellous that they belong to "the fairy tales of science" or the romance of medicine. "Harvey had heard the healthy sounds of the heart; but its morbid sounds inform us now of the nature of its structural defects. The sounds of breathing must, countless times ere this, have met the ear; but it was reserved for our own days to study them so often as to enable every tyro to say what is the state of those great organs hidden from our view, but so indispensable to life. And so with percussion. Nay, with our eyes we can now behold, for the first time, in its living acts, that marvellous mechanism in its most exquisite and joy-inspiring movements, as well as when it is oppressed by disease, which stands as a sentinel at the orifice of the air passages, and on which the voice and speech primarily depend. * * * By means of that modern optical triumph, the compound microscope, which takes us, as it were, among the very elements of form and the rudiments of organic structure—a world we are apt to lightly regard, though it has infinite uses for us as it has infinite beauties—by this an instructed practitioner, even one not highly gifted, but only conscientiously alert and observant, can say with confidence of an organ deep in the wasting frame before him, beyond his touch, out of his sight, which emits no sound, and is the seat of no pain, 'This gland has been certainly passing through this or that destructive change; it is now so and so: I can accomplish this, or probably only this, for its relief; and this, or this, will be the end.'" The reproach which Bacon in his time threw upon medicine, that those who professed it did not seek for specific remedies, is now taken away, for this is the era of incessant experiment, and medicine now rests on a sound basis, and no limits can be placed to its expansion in far-of ages.

Many of the phenomena presented by disease are exceedingly curious, and even romantic. Take, for instance, bronchitis. Sometimes it happens that a bronchial tube becomes carnified at one end, or is filled by some substance. The result is that the tube is converted into a musical instrument. It gives a flute-like sound. It coos like a wood-dove. Sometimes the bronchial tube acts differently. The sound resembles the noise made by a loud snorer. Then it mimics the noise of an infuriated tom-cat. Cullen's celebrated account of the phenomena of a fever might well deserve a place in the romance of medicine, deeply and painfully interesting as it is. From the many thousand cases that are on record in medical journals, many might be cited involving matters very curious in a scientific point of view, and narratives of personal history of the most dramatic kind. Cases of insanity especially possess horribly grotesque character. In the work of M. Esquiros alone there is a remarkable collection of very singular cases. It is to be noted that insanity is a physical disease of which several hundred people die annually. The curious disease commonly known as St. Vitus' dance (chorea), presents some remarkable phenomena. It is generally painless, and most frequently attacks boys and girls, and very rarely has a fatal termination. The patient becomes a merry Andrew, and twists the face into all kinds of ridiculous forms. It is impossible for the lookers-on not to be amused, but any such unworthy feeling would certainly cease when they become acquainted with the horrible and most distressing forms which the disease can assume. The name of chorea, which signifies a dance—Hunter calls it *rotatio*—is derived from the dancing phenomena which are not uncommonly found with it—the *insanity of the muscles*, as it has been called.

St. Vitus is supposed to have been a worthy saint, who was much afflicted this way, to whom a chapel is dedicated at Ulm in Swabia. A case is mentioned in which a young woman would dance on one leg and hold the other in her hand. When a drum sounded a kind of air she would dance up to the drum and continue dancing till the drummer was out of breath. Another would leap, exactly as a fish might do, from the top of a wardrobe five feet high. Another patient, a little girl, would twirl round on her feet like a top. She would spin for six or seven hours at a time, the evolutions being sixty a minute. Another patient was continually walking backwards, receiving many falls and bruises. "Such histories," says Sir Thomas Watson, "would sound very like romances, if they were met with in the old authors alone, or if they were not attested by unimpeachable authority." Such diseases are morbid affections of the nerves, and are well called "the dark corners of pathology." The whole subject of the influence of the nervous system on the organic functions is replete with curious memorabilia. Here is a curious case, mentioned by Mr. Paget:—"A lady who is subject to attacks of what are called nervous headaches always finds next morning that some patches of her hair are white as if powdered with starch. The change is effected in a night; and, in a few days after, the hairs gradually regain their dark-brownish color."

Dr. Carpenter explains the famous miracle of the thorn, which is such a leading event in the history of Port Royal, where an advanced fistula lacrymalis was undoubtedly healed through the influence of the nervous system. He says that there is scarcely a malady to which, according to well-grounded medical opinion, amendment has not been produced "by practices which can have had no other effect than to direct the attention of the sufferer to the part, and to keep alive his confident expectation of the cure." Among such curious instances may be recalled the servant-maid, whom Coleridge quotes, who, in the ravings of fever—and the ravings of fever are always more or less remarkable—repeated long passages from the Hebrew, which she did not understand, and could not repeat when well, but which, when living with a clergyman, she had heard him read aloud. Dr. Forbes Winslow's work on the "Obscurer Diseases of the Brain," gives many highly curious cases, and Dr. Maudsley's philosophical work, recently published, is an extremely thoughtful work, enriched with notes of great literary interest. Dr. Maudsley's collection of fifty cases of insanity, which he has had under his own care, is both striking and instructive, and many similar cases might almost be entitled "Studies for Stories." I have just noted a curious case reported by Dr. Fitzpatrick, of London, for the Pathological Society of Dublin. A man wasted away in hospital as if for consumption. On post-mortem examination it was found that a small fishbone of a plaice had passed into the left lung, and the presence of this foreign body had made a cavity. A surgeon was performing a simple operation in the neck, when suddenly a slight hissing sound was heard. The air had forced its way into a vein, and death was the result. But such curious cases might be multiplied *ad libitum*; a collection might easily be formed by any reader of current medical literature. The human interest is even greater than the scientific interest, and it must be noted, to the credit of practitioners, that they exemplify Bishop Butler's law, that their sympathies, being accompanied with active goodness, instead of being dulled by the multiplicity of the phenomena of suffering, constantly become more tender and acute.

Something might be said in contradiction to the theory mentioned just now, that an organization will act regularly till worn out by long use. At the same time there can be no doubt that carelessness is the origin of most diseases. Medical men also hold that foolish people who follow their own whims have hardly a chance of recovery when visited by serious disease. Nine-tenths of the doctors' work would be done if people were only consistently prudent and cautious. Only it is so hard to be habitually cautious. On abundant occasions a man may be most elaborately prudent, and then, to his utter astonishment, he dangerously imperils his health by some startling impropriety. When he has used every imaginable pains he is always amenable to the force of accident. There is another plausible theory, strongly antagonistic to the one we have named, to the effect that every man has the seeds of some particular disease in his constitution, and some trifling accident will come, sooner or later, which will have for him the same effect as a match falling upon gunpowder. Medical men explain this on theories of constitutional tendencies, or of some poison latent in the system. The fatal accident to one man is the merest accident for another. Two men while walking get well soaked by the rain. One man shakes off the water pretty much as a dog or a duck might do, and rather enjoys his shower bath than not. Another man is taken ill of inflammation of the lungs, and probably dies. The doctors cannot explain the different issues, and they would also be very much puzzled to give a satisfactory account of the pneumonia itself. They will, indeed, generally explain diseases by theories more or less plausible, and practice has been built upon theory, and theory has, no doubt, sacrificed a number of human lives. Yet medicine must have its dogmatic system, and without it medicine becomes little better than empiricism.

Some time ago it was the theory that the type of disease had changed; and, indeed, it is difficult to believe that there are not substantial grounds for such an opinion. Dr. Watson once held this opinion very strongly, but of late years he seems entirely to have withdrawn his adherence; and the simple fact is that the character of diseases is better understood now than was the case once. We have seen, even of late years, works where the tendency of certain diseases to death, and the tendency of certain diseases to convalescence, is much insisted on; but I imagine that such a classification would now be exposed to rigorous criticism. The history of medicine reveals to us a succession of so-called "systems," some of them mixed up with theories of the universe and visionary mysticism, like the gases of Van Helmont or the Vortices of Descartes, and often issuing in rules and practices as simple and as sanguinary as that of Sangrado. Superstition and mysticism and mere notions are now discarded for the results of exact science and patient experiment. It is now understood that pathology and physiology fade into each other, and that the processes of disease are in accordance with those which belong to the structure and functions of healthy organs. The study of such a work as Dr. Williams on the "Principles of Medicine," to which the late Mr. Buckle was so largely indebted, will indicate the present state of medical science and supply a line of reasoning susceptible of being followed by every thoughtful and educated mind.

The recollection of by gone systems of medicine might supply us with abundant curiosities of prescriptions. They are curious enough in modern medicine, as, for instance, Sir Charles Hastings' brochure on the use of the serpent in phthisis. The following regimen of Brown's for the treatment of a hypochondriac patient is probably unique among prescriptions. Its absurdity should not blind us to the fact that there are real merits in the Brunonian system, as it is called. With many people such regimen as the following would be popular enough:—

"For breakfast, toast and rich soup made on a slow fire, a walk before breakfast and a good deal after it; a glass of wine in the forenoon from time to time; broth or soup to dinner, with meat of any kind he likes, but always the most nourishing; several glasses of port or punch to be taken after dinner, till some enlivening effect is perceived from them, and a dram after everything heavy; one hour and a half after dinner another walk; between tea-time and supper a game with a cheerful company at cards, or any other play, never too prolonged; a little light reading; jocose, humorous company, avoiding that of popular Presbyterian ministers and their admirers, and all hypocrites and thieves of every description. * * * * Lastly, the company of amiable, handsome, and delightful young women, and an enlivening glass."

Dr. Russell, to whom we are indebted for the quotation, might well say that "John Brown's prescriptions seem a caricature of his system." Dr. Russell also mentions the great Sydenham's plan, "*De Methodo medendi morbos per Accubitum Junioris.*" Sydenham, though a theorist, was a great man, and his name is justly regarded with a high degree of veneration. He mentions several cases in which he cured the diseases of elderly people by making young people sleep with them. The practice has Biblical authority, and we believe is even now pursued in foreign countries. Another Dr. Brown of Edinburgh, the author of the "*Horæ Subsecivæ*," shall supply us with a further anecdote of prescriptions:—"Many years ago a countryman called on a physician in York. He was in the depth of dyspeptic despair, as often happens with the chawbacons. The doctor gave him some plain advice as to his food, and ended by writing a prescription for some tonic, saying, "Take that and come back in a fortnight." In ten days Giles came in, blooming and happy, quite well. The doctor was delighted, and not a little proud of his skill. He asked to see what he had given him. Giles said he hadn't got it. "Where was it?" "I took it, sir," "Took it! What have you done with the prescription!" "I ate it, sir. You told me to take it."

Dr. Brown's view of the human constitution—we mean the Dr. Brown whose "system" almost made a medical revolution half a century ago—is thus ingeniously set forth by his disciples, and in its main illustrations may be accepted:—"Suppose a fire to be made in a grate, filled with a kind of fuel, not very combustible, and which could only be kept burning by means of a machine containing several tubes placed before it, and constantly pouring streams of air into it. Suppose, also, a pipe to be placed in the back of the chimney, through which a constant supply of fresh fuel was gradually let down into the grate to repair the waste occasioned by the flame kept up by the air machine. The grate will represent the human frame; the fuel in it the matter of life, the excitability of Dr. Brown, and the sensorial power of Dr. Darwin. The tube behind supplying fresh fuel, will denote the power of all living systems constantly to regenerate or reproduce excitability; while the air-machine of several tubes denotes the various stimuli applied to the excitability of the body, and the flame drawn forth in consequence of that application represents life, the product of the exciting powers acting upon the excitability." This illustration has a shadowy resemblance to the famous cave image in Plato.

The whole subject of medical jurisprudence is an exemplification of the Romance of Medicine. The great authority on this subject is, of course, Dr. Alfred Swayne Taylor, whose work on medical jurisprudence is much more fascinating reading than most novels are. The English public are unfortunately only too familiar with medico-legal cases. We have generally some great Oyer and Terminer case going on, where poison had been the agency employed, and medical men are exhaustively discussing the scientific aspect of the case. Such trials as those of Palmer, Madeline Smith, Smethurst, Pritchard, and others, have made the public unwholesomely familiar with toxicology. In cases of circumstantial evidence medical men are frequently the leading witnesses.

It was long a disputed scientific question whether a person can die of poison, and yet no trace be found in the body. When a very celebrated physician declared that he was acquainted with several vegetable poisons which absolutely left no trace at all, we are credibly informed that he was inundated with letters from persons entreating him to say what those poisons were. We may be sure that a thirst for scientific knowledge, or a mere curiosity, dictated the great mass of those letters; but at the same time there may be doubtful speculations as to the motives which actuated some of these inquiries. Some very curious cases, turning on minute points, occasionally arise in medical jurisprudence. Such is the case of the attack on the Duke of Cumberland by his valet, Sellis, who afterwards committed suicide; some vague popular suspicion attached to the duke, and Sir Edward Home made a point in the case in the duke's favor on the distinction between venous and arterial blood. We notice that, in his index, Dr. Taylor gives no less than three allusions to the case of the Duc de Praslin. Dr. Taylor also discusses the case of General Pichegru, who was found strangled in prison through the ligature of his neck being tightened by a twisted stick. A strong suspicion of murder was excited, and it was thought that death had been caused through an order of the Emperor Napoleon. Dr. Taylor states that the evidence of this having been an act of homicide is very weak, and that, so far as the medical circumstances extend, there is no reason to doubt that it was an act of suicide.

There was a remarkable case of strangulation which happened in London many years ago, and which many may recollect. There was an unfortunate man who used to exhibit himself publicly in the act of hanging, and at a certain point released himself without having sustained any injury. One day the poor fellow continued the experiment a little too far, and was hanged in real earnest. The curious fact is, that a gaping mob surrounded him all the time, and allowed him to hang for thirteen minutes before the suspicion was entertained that something might be wrong. Every medical man is constantly liable to be called into the witness-box in cases of violence, poisoning, and that numerous and most melancholy class—concealment of birth. Dr. Taylor advises him to make his antecedent examinations most carefully, and to be very careful as to the kind of figure which he cuts in the witness-box. Dr. Taylor speaks rather severely of counsel, and at times counsel have spoken rather severely of Dr. Taylor; he inclines towards a contemptuous feeling in reference to juries, with which it is impossible not to feel some measure of sympathy. The most remarkable cases which occur in medical jurisprudence are unquestionably those of chronic poisoning.

At the present time there appears to be a fearful race between the art of the poisoner and the art of detecting poison. The history of the processes employed to test for poisons is highly curious, and of much scientific interest. Dr. Taylor says that persons have died from the effects of poison eleven months after the poison had been swallowed, and that there is no reason to doubt that instances may occur of a still more protracted nature. "The occurrence of such cases as these suggests grave reflections on the insecurity of life, when poison is used with skill and cunning, and on the inefficiency of the present system of registering causes of death. The editor of the *Law Magazine* has truly said, in commenting upon the Smethurst case, "All that is requisite for future murderers by poison to do is to use small doses, combine the use of various destructive drugs, and subpœna the proper witnesses. If the judge and jury should, nevertheless, be convinced that the skilful poisoner was guilty, it is then open to him to work the papers and 'public opinion,' get other doctors' evidence, and apply to the Home Office. That this will be the course pursued by future poisoners is highly probable; hence the characters of chronic poisoning have acquired a special interest for the medical jurist." The single subject of frauds upon insurance offices opens up a wide field of medical jurisprudence. The public obtained glimpses of this in the case of Palmer, but the cases were not fully gone into, as a conviction was obtained in the indictment respecting Cook. It may, however, be said that the insurance cases of which the public obtain glimpses are few when compared with the insurance cases of which the public know nothing. A collection of such cases would form one of the most curious and fearful books of the age. It sometimes happens that an office has no moral doubt, though it has little legal proof; and if they venture to resist a claim, it will probably happen that the claim will not be insisted upon. We give the following anecdote on the authority of a medical friend. A woman insured one or two lives in an office, and the lives rapidly fell in. When this happened with a third life, the office having seen some reasons for suspicion, demurred as to the payment of the policy. The woman called at the office, and said angrily to the manager, "Do you think I poisoned my own relation?" A sudden thought struck the manager. He walked up to the woman, put his hand on her shoulder, and looking fixedly at her, said, "We *know* you did." The woman, in great agitation, left the office, and was never seen there again.

Very much that is very remarkable belongs to the diagnosis and prognosis of a case. No two medical cases exactly resemble one another any more than two human faces are exactly alike, or any two blades of grass even. A man can no more be a physician by reading book than a man can be an artist by reading all extant publications on form and color. Each case is a separate study in itself. Now this diagnosis is exceedingly troublesome work. Patients often cause a a good deal of this trouble. They send for a medical man, and at once expect him to explain what is the matter, and to write them a prescription. If a medical men will not do this off-hand, they lose confidence in him, and will apply to some other practitioner. It is perfectly wonderful how a London physician in extensive practice will examine and prescribe in a very few minutes. But, as a rule, a man ought to have an opportunity of studying a chronic case minutely before he adopts any decided treatment. Invalids have also another way of proceeding, which is a sore trouble to some medical men. They make a round of the London physicians, and take a morbid delight in discovering a conflict of medical opinion. They go to some doctor, and when they have extracted an opinion from him, they suddenly turn round and say that his views are totally at variance with those of the renowned Sir Kappa Chi, and derive little countenance from the views of Dr. Lambda. Some doctors become reticent in their opinions, and are afraid to deliver a judgment until they know what may be the opinion of the great authorities. But, for the most part, the general practitioner will give his own views; and if they are at variance with those of the great authorities he will declare that the great authorities are in the wrong. I do not think, however, that the patient has been in the wrong. In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, and an obscure case has the fullest chance of being properly understood when it has been submitted to different medical lights. The diagnosis is the making out of what is exactly the matter with the patient; the prognosis is the judgment made, with more or less certainty, of the issue of the disease.

Some doctors attain a wonderful skill in both respects. They can almost complete both diagnosis and prognosis by looking at a patient's face. "It is a very difficult case," said a doctor one day to a patient, "but I will tell you one thing for your consolation, which is that you will get well." This proved to be the case, but, singularly enough, the great man himself died suddenly before he saw the patient again. As a man for the first time was entering a physician's consulting-room, the latter whispered to a friend, "Case of great pain, I am sure—muscle adhering to bone—chronic and hopeless"—as it proved. The same man was walking down a street, and at the door of an hotel was a smiling landlord, portly, fresh-colored, and apparently robust. The friend made some casual remark to the effect that there was a typical Briton, or something of that kind. "You think so," said the doctor. "That man is safe to die within a twelvemonth." The diagnosis, sometimes easy enough, is occasionally perplexing in the extreme. The great majority of cases are patent enough; an experienced physician will see it all in five minutes; but others are exceedingly obscure, and the medical man is never quite able to clear up the obscurity. Sometimes there is some little circumstance, unexpected and out of harmony with other circumstances, which baffles all the calculations. "In every respect the patient is going on extremely well," said a doctor to an anxious member of a family; "but I confess there is a little twiching over the eye which I do not at all like." The case terminated fatally. It sometimes happens that when a patient, by all the rules of art, ought to be getting better or worse, he persists in getting worse or better. It is a question of the patient's previous history and constitution; a slight attack in one case being more dangerous even than a dangerous attack in another. I remember being very much amused with the case of a young doctor and his first patient. It was a child afflicted with hydrocephalus. According to all the rules the child ought to die. Nevertheless, the untoward infant persisted in not dying. The doctor went from his books to the bedside, and from the bedside to his books. He confidentially asseverated to me that the infant ought to die, and manifested a not altogether friendly feeling towards the infant because it did not die. His treatment was altogether better than his prognosis: at the time when my knowledge of the case terminated, it was going on well.

It is very hazardous for a doctor to give a prognosis; if he openly gives an unfavorable prognosis, and the case terminates favorably, his reputation is wellnigh gone. But you will not often find a medical man doing this sort of thing. As a rule, the doctor always takes the most cheerful view possible of a case, and even hopes against hope. In the last illness of George IV, the physicians were also pronouncing him better, and in the midst of the "betterness" he died. Other doctors, however, there are, morbidly disposed, from whom you may take every grain of comfort they give, and something more. It is curious that a doctor cannot always be trusted with the diagnosis and prognosis of his own case. The great Dr. Baillie is said to have been a case of this. He is said to have died of consumption, and yet to have denied that he was consumptive. He did not experience any difficulty in breathing, and argued that, while his breathing was good, his lungs could not be bad. But no medical man now takes this as decisive. Nature, in her bounty, provides a larger space of lung than is necessary, and will long go on with a very small amount of lung, and with very little difficulty in breathing. Another noteworthy case of lung disease is a very different person, the notorious empiric, St. John Long. He professed to cure consumption, but in reality, like other similar quacks, he only cured cases of cough and bronchitis with symptoms imitative of those in phthisis. He unquestionably caused death in several instances by a treatment which would be perfectly harmless in most cases, but which was fatal to many delicate women. He was himself struck down by consumption, and died at the early age of thirty-seven. One of our most promising doctors in chest complaints, Dr. Hope, who at an early age had reached almost the summit of his profession, was prematurely cut off by consumption. There are few volumes more affecting than the narrative of his life; and it is impossible to resist the impression that his fatal illness was in great measure due to extreme and unmitigated devotion to intellectual labor.

Medicine has often very startling surprises in store, which are frequently gloomy enough, though sometimes of a pleasant nature. We will, in the first place, select some of the former. A clergyman in the neighborhood of Mount Edgecumbe was one day walking very fast, when he was met by his doctor. He explained, in conversation, that he was suffering from pains of indigestion, and was in the habit of taking long walks in order to get rid of them. The medical man insisted on examining him, and then explained to him that he was in fact suffering from aneurism of the heart, and that these long walks were the worst things possible for him, and was obliged to add that the disease would some day prove suddenly fatal. The statement was sadly verified. In the midst of a sermon, at a very emphatic passage, the preacher fell down from his pulpit, and life was found to be quite extinct. The congregation broke up in the utmost consternation and terror. A man was in company with another, and from some casual circumstance he took off his stockings. His friend took the liberty of observing that one of his feet was really very black. It was discovered that from some cause the foot was mortified. In former times it would have been thought necessary to amputate it, but medical art has contrivances whereby this is avoided. A very remarkable case is mentioned by the pious Bishop Newton, in the valuable fragment of the "Autobigraphy" which has come down to us. A young nobleman in the country was dangerously ill with a fever. Physicians were summoned from different quarters, and the bishop relates that no less a sum than seven hundred guineas was paid to them as fees. All the means used were unavailing, and the patient sank rapidly. When he was quite given over, and left alone to die, he was heard to murmur a request for beer. A large goblet, containing nearly a quart of small beer was handed to him, which he drained at a draught, and then drank again. He recovered.

I think I recollect also a similar case in one of the London hospitals. A man was talking one day at a dinner-table with a physician, and he mentioned a particular circumstance occurring in his own instance. "I do not mind mentioning to a man like you," said the doctor, "that that is a sign of the existence of a cavity in the lung." A man who had been ailing for a long time was persuaded by a friend to consult an eminent physician. He accordingly went to the consulting room, and after an examination he was significantly asked by the physician whether he had as yet made his will. I am informed that he only lived a fortnight afterwards. I hope it was not a case in which he died of the doctor rather than of disease; for the panic destroys almost as much as pestilence. On the other hand the utmost happiness had been caused when men had made up their minds for the worst and had then been disabused of some mistaken notion. Such an occurrence is not unfrequent. One of the largest fees ever known in the profession was given to Sir Astley Cooper, when he had the

pleasure of explaining to some rich merchant that the latter was quite mistaken in supposing that he was suffering from a fatal disease. There are several bastard diseases, comparatively harmless, which closely imitate the peculiarities of very serious ailments. It is the most delightful part of the physician's duty to give the assurance of health, to disabuse the patient's mind of harrasing fears, and to guide him safely on the pleasant yet often perilous path of convalescence.

The limits of our subject might be indefinitely enlarged if we entered on the personal history of physicians, and discussed the incidents, often romantic enough, of their careers. Sometimes men look with admiration and envy on the career of the great physician. His name is high on the roll of fame. They hear that he has just been made a baronet. They see his carriage flashing through the street. They see the portals of the greatest houses thrown open to him, as with the familiarity of intimacy he penetrates to its most sacred *adytum*. For our own part we lean to the belief that the profession of medicine is not sufficiently rewarded. Why should the peerage, so often conceded to law, and not denied to literature, be never conferred upon a medical man? There is no other profession so occupied with incessant benevolence, and with active scientific advance. As Carlyle says, in his own peculiar way, "The profession of the Human Healer being naturally a sacred one, and connected with the highest priesthoods, or rather being in itself the outcome and acme of all priesthoods and divinest conquests here below." For the few who really succeed, there are many who make either a comparative or a superlative failure. How many there are who are conscious of high training and great abilities, who wait on year after year for the chances which never come, or which come so late. How often has the young man left the obscure country town, where he might have achieved a prosperous mediocrity, to try for greatness in London, and has been worsted in the trial? Even the great physician is not always to be envied. Every guinea has been hardly earned by expenditure of brain and nerve; and we must think of the guineas which he constantly refuses as well as the guineas which he takes. No rich man should grudge paying his doctor with most liberal mind, for in the medical profession is a very large amount of unremunerated work, and only most rarely is any tax on benevolence declined. The successful physician has often fallen a victim to his own success. The work is enormous and incessant. Early in the morning he has to transact a laborious correspondence, where every word must be diligently weighed. Then the tide of visitors sets in, and it is calculated that, with all the rapidity a man has a right to use, the physician can hardly see more than four patients in an hour. Then he goes abroad, and can never be quite sure when he can return home. When at home, he can never be sure that he will not be called out. He can only most rarely reckon upon a holiday, and his holiday is always liable to be abruptly cut short.

Some men break down under the excessive strain, especially if they are men of delicate organization and very sensitive. There are several cases in which the distinguished physician has been found dead in his carriage. A medical man who met Dr. Todd in one of the last years of his overworked life, seemed to think that he was dying visibly before his eyes. Some men, who are endowed with iron constitutions, firm nerves, strong will, and excellent tact in the management of themselves and others, breast the full tide of adverse circumstances, masters of themselves and their position. But such cases are rare, and even those afford illustrations of the hard rule that the rewards of this world are in inverse proportion to the deservings.

There is much more illness in the world than the world often thinks of. In the constant roar and animation of the London streets we lose sight of this, and are apt to obtain a false impression of human life. Here in Cheapside the other day I marvelled at all this buoyant life and exuberance of health and energy, and was tempted to think of those who are ailing in hushed and darkened rooms as an infinitesimal minority of miserables; but this is not the true view of the facts. Of this surging crowd there are not a few who are carrying about with them malady in its germ or full-blown existence; not a few who to-morrow will be on a sick-bed; not a few who in a few days or weeks will be in their graves. I have seen it calculated that on an average every man has ten days' illness in the year. It is as well that the healthy man should keep before him these dreary possibilities that are always flitting about. Such a thought will teach him to prize the priceless boon of health, and not disregard and waste it. This may give him a practical sympathy with the vast multitude of the mourners, a sympathy also with the whole army of those whose lot is cast almost exclusively among the sufferings and shadows of life. This may also give him an intellectual interest in those great departments of human knowledge which are concerned with medicine, whose mere romance has been touched upon in these random notes.

I may, perhaps, appropriately conclude, as a well-known learned judge concludes his speeches, with a bit of poetry. In that remarkable work, "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," Oliver Wendell Holmes has a noble poem called "The Anatomist's Hymn, or the Living Temple." I cannot resist quoting a few of the verses; and never has physiology been made more beautiful. It is a true *Religio Medici*, such as would have delighted the Norwich philosopher:—

"The smooth, soft air, with pulse-like waves,
Flows murmuring through its hidden caves,
Whose streams of brightening purple rush,
Fired with a new and liveller blush;
While all their burden of decay
The ebbing current steals away,
And, red with Nature's flame, they start
From the warm fountains of the heart.

"No rest that throbbing slave may ask,
Forever quivering o'er his task;
While far and wide a crimson jet
Leaps forth to fill the woven net,
Which in unnumbered crossing tides
The flood of burning life divides,
Then kindling each decaying part,
Creeps back to find the throbbing heart.

"But, warmed with that unchanging flame,
Behold the outward moving frame,
Its living marbles jointed strong
With glistening band and silvery thong,
And linked to reason's guiding reins
By myriad rings in trembling chains,
Each graven with the threaded zone
Which claims it as the Master's own.

"O Father! grant thy love divine
To make these mystic temples thine!
When wasting age and wearying strife
Have sapped the leaning walls of life,
Take the poor dust thy mercy warms,
And mould it into heavenly forms!"

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| Harrisburg Accommodation | 3:00 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4:00 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5:30 P. M. |
| Western Accommodation Train | 5:30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 7:30 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 7:30 P. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 3 | 9:00 P. M. |
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| Erie Mail | 7:15 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 | 8:25 A. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9:20 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12:40 P. M. |
| Fast Line and Erie Express | 1:10 P. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 2 | 4:10 P. M. |
| Day Express | 6:20 P. M. |
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At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.
Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—
At 1:10 A. M., and 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $5 25.
The 7:30 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, sundays excepted.
July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train leaves Philadelphia | 7:00 P. M. |
| " " leaves Williamsport | 4:20 A. M. |
| " " arrives at Erie | 4:08 P. M. |
| Erie Express leaves Philadelphia | 12:00 noon. |
| " " leaves Williamsport | 8:45 P. M. |
| " " arrives at Erie | 10:30 A. M. |
| Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia | 8:00 A. M. |
| " " leaves Williamsport | 6:40 P. M. |
| " " arrives at Lock Haven | 8:10 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train leaves Erie | 10:25 A. M. |
| " " leaves Williamsport | 10:10 P. M. |
| " " arrives at Philadelphia | 7:40 A. M. |
| Erie Express leaves Erie | 5:00 P. M. |
| " " leaves Williamsport | 4:25 A. M. |
| " " arrives at Philadelphia | 1:00 P. M. |
| Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven | 7:15 A. M. |
| " " leaves Williamsport | 8:35 A. M. |
| " " arrives at Philadelphia | 5:40 P. M. |

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:25 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 12 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:00 A. M. 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7¾, 8:20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M. 2 0¾, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M. 6 and 9¾ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
8 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867.
4:00 P.M. Cape May Passenger.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND,
9:00 A. M. Morning Mail.
The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M.
Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.
Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.
WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.
For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8:00 A. M.
Mail, 3:30 P. M. Passenger.
Cape May 3:30 P. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
7 24f WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
(GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Railway and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Potstown at 6:20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:45 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:00 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M., connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:30 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:40 A. M and 1:50 and 10:06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 7:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:15 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:45 and 4:15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD
Trains leave Auburn at 7:30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:20 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $62 50 each for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8]

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:05 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.
At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.
At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.
At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 8:40 P. M.
2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Trains leaving Easton at 11:30 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 10 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 9:10 P. M., and 12:30 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 12 No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.
On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.
For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 51 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 7 13m
R. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. L. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Lingwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington, Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11:00 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. Train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 12:30, 2:00, 4:30, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6:00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.
Leave Wilmington 6:30, 7:15 and 8 A. M., 4:00 and 6:30 (daily) P. M. The 7:15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:15 P. M., Express, 6:35 P. M., Express 8:05 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 8:05 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.
Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where also state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
4 8] H. F. KENNEY, superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 7:00 P. M., and 10:30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:35 P. M., 4:30 and 6:50 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.
Passengers to or from stations between

# FIFTH EDITION

### Sir Frederick Bruce.

BOSTON, Sept. 19—2 P. M.—Sir Frederick Bruce arrived in this city last night at nine o'clock, from Narragansett, R. I., where he had been stopping a few days. He was accompanied by Governor Gilpin, of Colorado. He was quite ill from throat disease, and much prostrated. Dr. J. H. Bridgelow and Dr. Hodges were at once sent for; also Senator Sumner, who remained with him until two o'clock, when he died. Mayor Norcross, on learning of the sad occurrence, issued the following orders:—

CITY HALL, Sept. 19, 1867.—Sir Frederick Bruce, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Great Britain to the United States, died suddenly at the Tremont House, in this city, at 2 o'clock this morning. As a proper mark of respect to the distinguished representative of a great and friendly Power, it is directed that the flags of the city be displayed at half-mast on the City Hall, Faneuil Hall, and the Commons, and that the bells of the several churches be tolled during the removal of the body from the city.

### Reported Death of A. T. Stewart.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The rumored death of A. T. Stewart, in Paris, is untrue. He is in England, and well, according to accounts of A. T. Stewart & Co., of this city.

### Wendell Phillips and the United States Supreme Court.

*From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week.*

Of all the instruments used by the South in old times, the Supreme Court was the most evil-intentioned and the most efficient. The people have been bred in such servile reverence for its decisions, that whichever party got possession of that weapon was almost sure to conquer. Its Judges, appointed for life, and lingering on the bench to extreme old age—as Sidney Smith said of bishops, "with Episcopal pertinacity"—have always represented the opinion of a former generation. This department of the Government has always been the last to come into line with the nation as new eras have opened. The South never appealed to arms until it found that this usually formidable weapon had, in 1860, lost its power. The nation swung away from treason like Taney's, and the ship of state moved on "with upright keel." Stung to madness, the South appealed to the bullet—unsuccessfully.

The signs at Washington indicate that Mr. Johnson means to try to find refuge under the old shelter. He plans evidently to strengthen himself by putting the army into the hands of his friends as far as possible; but only as a reserve force. The checkmate he intends to call on Congress is to be, it would seem, some action of the judiciary declaring all the reconstruction legislation unconstitutional. How dangerous and embarrassing a check that would be to the nation's progress, every one familiar with the history of the anti-slavery movement will fully appreciate. Whether Mr. Johnson will succeed in obtaining such a decision no one knows. His counsellors evidently count upon it; we fear with too good grounds for their trust.

Every thoughtful man has anxiously watched that tribunal ever since 1861. Mr. Stevens early saw the danger in that quarter, and was only deterred from a vigorous attempt to avert the danger by the fact that the appointing power resting with Mr. Lincoln, it seemed impossible to secure any sufficient change in the character of the bench. The action of most of the judges who owe their appointment to Mr. Lincoln is evidence enough how unwise and dangerous it would have been to put it into his power to saddle us with any more enemies, empowered to balk us as long as their lives lasted.

Mr. Johnson's main object is to confuse public opinion and divide the ranks of the Republican party. No more effectual means could be desired than a decision of the Supreme Court adverse to Congress. Round such a decision would rally all the timid, tired, weak-kneed, half-way, compromising, and dishonest elements which victory has lured into the Republican ranks. Landlocked and hampered by such opposition, the reconstruction movement would move very slowly and fitfully forward—the youngest of us, in such circumstances, may reach old age before it will be ended—in any true sense of the word.

What measures the radical element in Congress will adopt to meet such a contingency time will show. We entreat them to remember how much hangs on their action. The nation will support them in going, as Franklin said, "to the extreme verge of their constitutional power" for means to meet such an emergency. *Salus populi suprema lex.*

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

### *TOBACCO CONVENTION.*

**Close of the Session—A Tax of Ten Cents on Tobacco and Snuff Recommended.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 18.—The National Convention of Tobacconists closed this afternoon, after a harmonious session of two days, most of the time at the Weddell House parlors. Resolutions were passed favoring the imposition of a tax of ten cents on all manufactured tobacco and snuff, cigars excepted; favoring Government stamps to be paid for before using, provided the tobacco tax is reduced to the specified rate—ten cents—and to be placed on each package, so as to preclude a second use, and that any legislation reducing the tax on tobacco should be prospective, and not go into effect in less than sixty days from the passage of the act.

The delegates present have mostly represented the Western and Southern States, though there were strongly sympathetic letters from prominent New York firms.

Mr. W. H. Pierce, of Utica, delivered a long address at the close of the Convention in favor of the proposed reduction of the tobacco tax. An Executive Committee was appointed to draft a memorial at the close of the session, to be presented to Congress, setting forth the reasons why a reduction of the tax on tobacco was asked by the Convention, and those whom they represented. The committee is composed of the following:—A. H. Bucknor, St. Louis; F. A. Prague, Cincinnati; John W. Stone, Lynchburg; J. P. Spence, Cincinnati; E. C. Murray, Chicago; and W. B. Pierce, Utica.

Hon. George H. Pendleton and George E. Pugh were serenaded at the Kennard House this evening, and responded in speeches of considerable length, giving a most hopeful view of the Democratic prospects in Ohio in the approaching elections, etc. Mr. Pendleton went into the financial question at some length, advocating in substance the payment of the Government debt in greenbacks.

An immense crowd listened to the speeches.

THE EXAMPLE OF AMERICA.—At a meeting of the British Association, on the 6th of September, in the section of "Economic Science," Mr. E. Grant Duff, the chairman, used the following language:—

"Would that the people of this quarter of the globe would awake to the danger of being surpassed by the great nation on the other side of the Atlantic! An American politician came back last autumn from Prussia declaring that it was impossible to walk ten yards in a Prussian town without meeting a soldier. An English politician came back at the same time from the United States, declaring that he had traversed the country from end to end without seeing even a single soldier. When will monarchs and cabinets and popular assemblies learn that old wisdom of William III, that that nation will hold the balance of power which, in proportion to its strength, has economized material resources to the highest point, and acquired the highest degree of moral ascendancy by an honest and consistent allegiance to the laws of morality in its domestic policy and in its foreign relations?"

### Gen. Sheridan en route for Washington.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—General Phil. Sheridan arrived here this morning, en route for Washington. He visited the Merchants' Exchange at noon, where he was enthusiastically received. This evening he was serenaded at the Burnett House. He responded in a few words of thanks

FACETIOUS BISMARK.—A German paper tells a story of Bismark which illustrates his fondness for a practical joke. The anecdote is as follows:—

"One day while he was dining at Frankfort at the table d'hote, he observed two young ladies sitting opposite to him who were talking and laughing in a very loud tone. He soon perceived that they were making fun of the company, and that their remarks were especially directed against himself, but he could not understand a word of what they were saying, as they spoke in the Lettish language, evidently making sure that no one at the table was acquainted with it. Although the Count was ignorant of the language, he had learnt two or three Lettish words during a recent tour in Courland, and he determined to use his knowledge so as to disconcert his fair assailants. Turning to a friend who sat near him, he whispered, 'When you hear me speak in a foreign language, give me your watch-key.' Meanwhile the ladies went on talking more loudly than ever, and by the time the dessert was put on the table their hilarity reached its climax. At length, during a pause after a somewhat heartier burst of laughter than usual, Count Bismark said quietly to his friend, 'Dohd man to azleck' (give me the key.) The effect was instantaneous; the ladies started as if they were shot, and with their faces covered with blushes rushed out of the room."


## INSTRUCTION.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. An institution for the careful and thorough instruction of Young Ladies in all the branches of a complete education. Board and tuition in the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, $208 per year. *Washing, Ancient and Modern Languages,* and ornamental branches, extra. Winter session opens September 19. For Catalogues, address REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.
8 6 tuths6w

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.
A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1220 CHESNUT Street.
8 12 2m

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on the 1st of October next. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by the Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, on MONDAY, September 30, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual Lecture Room.
9 16 13t

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 359 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families. Professor M. RADEN. Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1344 CHESNUT Street. 8 31 1m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET above Spruce. The CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 2d. J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.
8 24 1m*

## CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

## PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

FRUIT JARS.

PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS.

They are made Air-tight with Certainty and Ease.
Are Rapidly Opened Without Injury to the Cover.
Each Cover fits all the Jars.
Manufacturers and Patentees

F. & J. BODINE,

8 22 thatu1m NO. 128 S. FRONT STREET.

FRUIT JARS AND CANS,

CEMENT,
PRESERVING KETTLES,
REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS,
And a general variety of House-Furnishing Goods, at
B. A. WILDMAN'S,
8 28 tuths6p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

## REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET

8 12 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

## BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2m

PERMANENT BOARDING CAN BE HAD AT "RETREAT," SCHOOL LANE, five minutes walk from Station, Norristown Railroad. Boarders conveyed to and from Station.
9 10 tuths6t*

TO RENT—A GERMANTOWN PROperty, containing eleven rooms, and large lot, situate near Day's Lane Station. Inquire of D. SCULL, No. 125 MARKET Street, or JAMES ARMSTRONG, GERMANTOWN. 9 19 6t*

NOTICE.—THE PAMPHLET LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA, for 1867, can be had at the City Treasurer's Office.
9 18 3t HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. SEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA
22 8p]

I. L. CRAGIN & CO., NO. 420 COMMERCE Street—General Commission Merchants.—Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, Whale, Elephant, Black Fish, Cod Liver, and Sperm Oils, direct from New Bedford. Sole agents for the Eureka Company Machinery Oils. 9 2 1m

1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 1867.

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR

Fall Importations of New Carpetings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET.

500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

300 PIECES ROYAL WILTON CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

500 Pieces New Styles English Brussels Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

250 Pieces Yard and a half Wide Velvet Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

For Stairs and Halls with Extra Borders.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

50 SHEETS ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

DRY GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES

IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

LATE

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

*WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.*

DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

9 2 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

Have now on hand a full supply of Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Merino Goods, suitable for Fall sales.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1, $1·12, $1 25, $1·37½, to $2.
1 case Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, from $1 to $3.
Boys' Merino Goods, all sizes.
Infants' and Misses' Merino Vests.
The above goods were ordered early in the season, from $1 to $3 below present prices.
Water-proof Cloakings, $1·25 and $1·37½.
All-wool Blankets, $4·75 and $5·75. Bargain.
1 bale best all-wool Flannels, ¾ wide, 45c.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 43, 50, 56, 68, 75, 85c., etc.
Ballardvale Flannels, Sacque Flannels, etc.
Shirting Flannels, large assortment.
50 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c.
One bale American Crash, 12½c.
Unbleached and Power-loom Table Linens.
Fine Snowdrop and Damask do. do.
Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 28c.
Bleached and Brown Muslins, lowest prices.
Good yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 15c.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslin.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Cotton and Linen Nursery Diaper, etc.
Black and White Balmorals, $1
Black and White Plaid Wool Shawls, $1.
Linen Shirt Fronts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 2 6t] NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

Opening daily FRENCH DRESS FABRICS AND OTHER GOODS, from recent large auction sales and private purchase, making the finest stock we ever offered.

FRENCH POPLINS.

Newest colorings and best qualities.
Silk and Worsted French Poplins.
Wool Poplins and Empress Cloths.
Silk-faced Rich Epinglines.
Magnificent Velour Ottomans.
Siam Plaids, elegant large designs.
Plaid Poplins for misses' wear.

FRENCH MERINOES.

5000 yards Lupin's French Merinoes.
Finest stock Merinoes in town.
All the new shades from $1·00 up.

SHAWLS.

Paisley Square and Long Shawls.
Woollen Square and Long Shawls.
Black Thibet Square and Long Shawls.
Broche Long Shawls, rich goods.

SHAKER FLANNELS.

56, 60, and 65 cent 4-4 All-wool, bargains.
Extra qualities, and extra Wright's Shakers.
Best stock of these goods in town.
Ten bales, about 7000 yards Flannels, of every variety of color, kind and fineness.

CANTON FLANNELS.

20, 22, and 25 cent Canton Flannels.
28, 31, and 33 cent Canton Flannels.
35, 37, and 40 cent Canton Flannels.
45, 50, and 55 cent Canton Flannels. [9 7 stuth
We claim to have the heaviest and best goods made.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS.,

VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

MOW CHESTNUT

BLACK DRESS SILKS

FROM AUCTION,

IN LOW, MEDIUM, AND SUPER GRADES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 SECOND STREET,

9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

DRY GOODS.

FALL DRESS GOODS

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES OF FRENCH GOODS.

PARIS ARMURES, all desirable shades.
PARIS REPS, all desirable shades.
PARIS POPLINS, all desirable shades.
PARIS MERINOES, all desirable shades.
PARIS PLAID POPLINS, all desirable shades.
BRITISH PLAID POPLINS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

ALPACA POPLINS

OF ALL GRADES,

IN BLACKS AND COLORS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WOULD INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS THEY HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

OF

SILKS, DRESS GOODS,

9 17 tuth2t] SHAWLS, CLOTHS, Etc.

FLANNELS.

FLANNELS.

FLANNELS.

REAL WELSH FLANNEL.
SHAKER FLANNEL.
SWANSKIN FLANNEL, VERY SOFT AND HEAVY.
ENGLISH UNSHRINKABLE FLANNEL.
PERSIAN FLANNEL, SILK WARP.
BALLARDVALE AND OTHER DOMESTIC FLANNELS.
DOMET AND GAUZE FLANNEL.
RED AND GREY FLANNELS.
FANCY SACQUE FLANNELS.
CANTON FLANNELS.

A full assortment now received and for sale by

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

9 19 thm6trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

LONG BROCHE SHAWLS

IN NEW DESIGNS,

PRICES VERY MUCH REDUCED.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND COATINGS,

FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

We are now opening NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES of the above goods.
The great reduction in the prices of WOOLLEN GOODS makes our stock very attractive to buyers.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

BLANKETS.

The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

Superior Quality Blankets,

All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.

ALSO,

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,

And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

9 19 thm6trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

2110 SPRING GARDEN ST. 2112

ELEGANT SIDE-YARD DWELLINGS,

EVERY CONVENIENCE.

APPLY AT LUMBER YARD [9 19 6t*

NO. 2100 RACE STREET.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANT TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OTHERS TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF OVERCOATINGS, PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CITY TRADE. HAVING BEEN LAID IN STORE AT THE LOWEST PRICES, WE CAN CONFIDENTLY ASSURE PURCHASERS THAT IT WILL BE TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE. 8 22 tuth]

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.
All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.
Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.
Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.
Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

## AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
September 23, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Calf, Kip, Kid, Buff, and Wax Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the special attention of the trade is called. [9 19 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 20,000 DOZEN GERMAN COTTON HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
On Friday Morning,
September 20, by catalogue, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock, including 10,000 dozen hosiery and 10,000 dozen gloves.
Full lines women's white, brown, black, slate, blue, and French mixed, plain and fleecy-lined cotton hose.
Full lines men's white, brown, grey, and blue mixed half hose.
Full lines misses', boys', and children's plain and fancy ½ and ¾ hose.
Full lines men's, women's, boys', misses', and children's Berlin lined wool, cashmere and cloth, lisle, silk, and cotton gloves and gauntlets, and peg-knit gloves and mitts.
NOTICE.—The above line of hosiery and gloves will include every grade of one of the most popular makes, from plain to full regular. 15

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
September 20, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 300 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of the sale. [9 14 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,
On Monday Morning,
Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. 9 17 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
September 24, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, on four months' credit, 2000 package boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of first-class city and Eastern manufacture. [9 18 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 505 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.

COUNTER AND SHELVING, PLATE GLASS SHOW CASE, a Handsome Sideboard, Chandeliers, etc. etc.
On Friday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 139 Chesnut street, superior counter and shelving; handsome walnut sideboard; 30 superior oak chairs; 5 oak library tables; fine plate glass show case; cigar case; mirrors; engravings and photographs; cut glassware; 2 bronze chandeliers; chess tables, etc. [1t

TO FLORISTS AND OTHERS.
VERY RARE AND CHOICE PLANTS, TWO HANDSOME VASES, ETC.
On Saturday Morning,
Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, at the north-east corner Thirty-ninth and Locust streets, West Philadelphia. [9 19 2t

Assignees' Peremptory Sale on the Premises.
REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, Feed Store, Horses, Wagons, Harness, Scales, Fire-proof, Store, Fixtures, etc.
On Saturday Afternoon,
September 21, at 2 o'clock, will be sold, at public sale, without reserve, on Darby road, Twenty-seventh Ward, between Gray's Ferry and Gray's lane. [9 18 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, CHINA, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, from families declining housekeeping. [9 18 2t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
ELEGANT PARLOR CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM CABINET FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, BAGATELLE TABLE, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street,
Will be sold,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Including walnut parlor suites of antique and medallion patterns, covered in plush; reps and hair-cloth; elegant carved walnut sideboards; walnut chamber suites; library suites; secretaries and bookcases; office desks; large French plate mantel and pier mirrors; extension dining tables, 5 to 10 feet in length; spring and hair mattresses; velvet, Brussels, tapestry, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; wardrobes, dressing-bureaus, wash-stands, lounges, cane-seat chairs, china, glassware, kitchen furniture, etc.
PIANO-FORTES.
Also—
5 superior rosewood piano-fortes, made by Bacon & Raven, Gilbert, and others.
One parlor organ, made by Carhart & Needham.
One melodeon.
One bagatelle table.
Also—
2 breech-loading fowling pieces.
2 counter show-cases.
WATCH AND JEWELRY.
By order of administrator, gold watch, chain, and jewelry. 1t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

## GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.

Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

8 6 tuth s] No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

## HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLDS
Cutlery Store, No. 138 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1331 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [9 7 tuths